

THE COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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Bowles Brothers & Co.,

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ISSUE

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Government Bonds, Stocks, Gold, and Foreign Exchange.

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Loans Negotiated.

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton and Tobacco to our address; also to our friends in Liverpool and London.

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Bought and Sold on Commission, and

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Buys and Sells

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Walkill Valley Railway Company

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The coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on the first days of April and October, free of government tax; and the issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them

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THOMAS CLARKE, Jr.

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, or other produce.

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Credits issued on
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Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.**

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Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold
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**GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
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Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
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Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
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**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.**

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
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150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in
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**COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
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AND SOLD.

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Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

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NATIONAL BANK,
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Cash Capital, - - - \$200,000

Special attention paid to Collections.

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BANKER, FACTOR AND**

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
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Collections promptly remitted for.

Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce
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Co.

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HOLMES & MACBAH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

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EXCHANGE BANK AUGUSTA, GA.

Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-
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Bonds and Coupons;

Colle - tions made in all parts of this State and
South Carolina and remitted for on a day of collection
at current rate of New York Exchange.

New Orleans Cards

**UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF
New Orleans.**

This Bank, organized under the general law of Con-
gress with its capital of

\$600 000

is now fully prepared for business.

As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to
improve the opportunity of furnishing our population
with the facilities of a local circulation on which the
interest accrues to our people, we respectfully solicit
a portion of your business.

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**STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS,**
Formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated
1818.

Capital. \$500,000 | Limit. \$1,000,000

Prompt attention given to collections upon all points
in the Southern States. Collections free of charge
other than actual cost upon distant places.

Remittances promptly made at current rates of
exchange on the day of maturity.

Exchange purchased and sold upon all points.

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OF
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

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Particular attention given to collections, both in
the City and all points in connection with it. Prompt
returns made at best rate of Exchange, and no charge
made, excepting that actually paid upon any distant
point. Correspondence solicited.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT
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BROKERS,**

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Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes, State
and City Scrip, Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants,
Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutual and Currency,
Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
City Taxes.

**CAMMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,**

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Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE
OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECU-
RITIES.

Deposits received subject to check at sight,

Financial.

**\$600,000
OF THE
SEVEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
South Carolina RR. Co.**

**Principal due 1st January, 1888, and
coupons payable in New York
1st January and
1st July.**

These Bonds are the
ONLY MORTGAGE LIEN
on the Railway and Rolling Stock of the Corporation,
and are for

LESS THAN \$13,000 PER MILE.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870
Amounted to - - - \$1,468,340 53
**Operating expenses and
renewals - - - 916,095 82**
Showing a profit of - - 552,244 71
or
**\$335,244 71 IN EXCESS OF ITS ANNUAL
INTEREST**

of 7 per cent on \$3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest
railways in the United States; its affairs have
ever been managed with care and integrity, and the
present condition of the property is that of complete
restoration. We recommend its Mortgage Bonds to
investors, with the assurance of their being a first-
class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned
at 8% per cent.

**JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
56 Wall Street, New York City.**

RAILROADS.

The subscriber is prepared to supervise surveys,
locate, and estimate cost, and also to furnish plans,
specifications and forms of contract, for proposed
lines to railroads, and other engineering work.

He will also examine and make reports of cost and
probable earnings of proposed roads, or of those
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in the construction and actual operation of
railroads, chiefly in the Western States, he will be able,
as he believes, to furnish economical and satisfactory
plans and systems of construction, and also correct
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investment of capital either in the stocks or securities
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value of securities proposed. In deciding all legal
questions connected with the matters about which he
may be consulted, the subscriber will be aided, by
competent advice and assistance already secured.

To mechanics, manufacturers and capitalists con-
templating Western investments, desirable opportuni-
ties will be presented. Office over the People's
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Satisfactory references given.

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Particular attention given to the negotiation of
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**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall Street.**

Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
securities, making liberal advances on
same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial
paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of
Credit current in the principal cities in Europe.

Financial.

**FIELD, KING & CO.,
38 Pine St., Room 4, New York, and
Chicago, Ill.,
Make Investments for Capitalists, in
FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS.**

BOND AND MORTGAGE on Improved Real Estate
in the CITY OF CHICAGO, for a term of years; Interest
payable when desired.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED RAILROAD BONDS,
bearing 7, 8 and 9 per cent interest.
MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent.
NEBRASKA TOWN and COUNTY, 7 per cent.
We always have a supply of the above bonds, of
the best class.

**Gibson, Casanova & Co.
BANKERS**

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold
on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with
the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION
and BRITISH PROVINCES.

**A. D. Williams & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,**

40 Wall Street — New York.

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THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued on Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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CHRONICLE EXTRA—NEW TABLES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The publishers of THE CHRONICLE take pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they have now in preparation and will soon publish entirely new tables of State securities, City securities, and railroad and miscellaneous stocks and bonds. These tables will be much more complete than any that have ever before been published, and will contain many details of information, which dealers and investors have hitherto been unable to obtain without the greatest trouble.

A very important feature will be the column for "remarks," in which we propose to state briefly such facts of recent date in regard to States, Cities or Companies, as every person interested in their finances desires to know, but which could never be given in the old inflexible, shape, to which stock and bond lists have always heretofore been limited.

We are well aware that the whole value of our tables depends upon their correctness, and while we shall spare neither labor nor expense to have them always kept accurate, we would esteem it a great favor if our readers would invariably give us notice of any inaccuracy which they may discover, in regard to those particular stocks and bonds with which they are most familiar.

As the new tables will occupy about fourteen pages, and as it is particularly desirable for subscribers to have them all together in the same number of THE CHRONICLE, we shall publish them once a month, and add for that purpose a supplement of eight pages to our regular issue, which will be stitched in with the other pages. This change in publishing the table pages will give us during three weeks of the month more space for editorial and other valuable matter, which we can assure our readers will be used to the best advantage.

THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS AND THEIR INFLUENCE HERE.

The first of the coin shipments, recently announced, was received from Europe yesterday by the Weser; and from various causes the scarcity in the available supply of gold in this market has ceased to attract much notice or to create any disturbance. The public attention directs itself rather from the state of the exchanges to that of the money market, which has become easier under the influence of causes which we pointed out last week. Yesterday large amounts were offering at 5 per cent., and there was a general improvement in the stock market, with a firm condition of the public funds. There is some room for doubt whether the buoyancy of confidence is well founded. Two new facts have been developed during the week which confirm this doubt.

First, the Bank of England has increased its rate to 4 per cent. Thus within ten days the interest on money has doubled in London. Such a rapid doubling of the rate has scarcely ever been known before, and it will produce all the more effect because of the activity which pervades all departments of business in Great Britain. Her trade and commerce seem to have wholly recovered from the long languor which followed the panic of 1866. According to the official records of the Board of Trade, the British imports from foreign countries and from the colonies were last year £303,000,000—nearly eight millions in excess of the previous year—while the exports were £244,000,000, or seven millions more than in the previous year. With this country the commerce of England last year was 15 per cent more than the previous year, and rose to £28,335,000. Seldom has this activity in the export trade of Great Britain been surpassed; and in England when commerce flourishes all other business partakes of the common prosperity. With this gratifying state of commerce it is easy to see that causes are in operation which would cause an accession of activity in the British money markets, even if there had not arisen so clamorous a competition for money in connection with new loans, fancy stocks and speculative enterprises. These had a successful run during the long period of ease and monetary plethora. But they have suffered severely during the past week or two, and are likely to suffer still more and to add by their spasmodic movements to the activity of the London Stock Exchange. How this change will affect us and what influence it will exert in tightening our money market is uncertain. The general impression is, however, that we need not be apprehensive, and that the probable effects have been discounted beforehand.

The second point to which we referred is the condition of the German money markets, which, in some of its aspects, is more formidable. It is referred to by the London *Times* as "a remarkable circumstance that while France pays away large amounts of coin, the money market at Paris continues

very easy, while in Germany the receipt of all this wealth is accompanied by a monetary crisis, which creates great depression on the various Bourses. Loans on the best securities now command as much as 7 per cent interest. The cause is stated to be the large circulation of French coin, which the German governments pay out, while the Prussian banks refuse to take them. Thus, five franc pieces act in the same way upon the money market as would an excessive issue of shares or stocks." It is supposed that the trouble will soon be over; but this is not by any means certain. We are not sufficiently familiar with the tidal movements of the German money markets, to form a very positive opinion on the subject. But, one or two things are certain. The war has interrupted business throughout all Germany to an extent of which we can form in this country no adequate conception. A war which calls every able bodied man into the field deranges all industrial occupations and paralyzes the productive machinery of the country. With the return of peace this process is reversed. The change soon strikes the loan market and an immense activity is imparted to the demand for money. This change is just culminating in Germany and the effect is enhanced by the large credit operations which are involved in the negotiation of the prodigious multitude of foreign bills paid by France as indemnity money. These bills have to be carried by the monetary machinery of Frankfort and the other large cities; and that machinery is consequently overstrained by the extra pressure. In Paris on the contrary the suspension of specie payments and the use of a legal tender paper money protects the loan market from being disturbed by the shipment of coin or by the derangement of the foreign exchanges. Hence the monetary ease of Paris and the stringency at Berlin and Frankfort.

This state of things is rather unexpected, and it is attracting the more notice here, because so large a mass of our securities are held in Germany. The sale of some of these bonds in England on German account is assigned by our correspondent as the reason why our Five-Twenties have declined in London. It is gratifying to know this, as in the absence of explanation it might appear as if the English investors were selling our bonds, whereas the fact is that never heretofore was British capital more rapidly investing itself in American securities, and never did a multitude of small investors evince so much eagerness in England to place their savings in so lucrative and safe investments as are offered by our Government bonds.

This being so, there is little doubt that in proportion as Germany becomes less disposed, or less able to hold our securities, should such a temporary contingency happen, England will absorb more and more. But little monetary disturbance, therefore, is probable from the stringency in Germany, or from the rise in the rate of the Bank of England. Still there is enough of doubt about the future to justify the most prudent circumspection. For obvious reasons we do not expect a tight money market this Fall; but we do expect, and every conservative mercantile man should desire, that money may command full rates and be in healthy, steady demand.

There is a third reason for caution in the uncertainty as to the success which may attend the efforts of the tight-money clique who have made several demonstrations of late, and are evidently waiting for a chance to put in operation their usual tactics. There is every reason, however, to believe with confidence that any such manœuvres will be of short duration and will achieve ill success. In all essential particulars, except those noted above, the money market remains in the same hopeful condition, which we have lately analysed with some care. Capital is abundant. Confidence is in a favorable condition for monetary tranquility. The

currency is not likely to be disturbed in any way prejudicial to its influence on the loan market, either by contraction or by locking up greenbacks needlessly and mischievously in the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell's policy is and has been to avoid this error which has been so injurious to the popularity and success of some of his predecessors. While, therefore, there is no ground for anticipations of severe spasmodic stringency, there is abundant reason to beware of that extravagant confidence which seems to prevail in some quarters.

THE COST AND SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

It is so important in the public estimation that the new loan recently negotiated should be satisfactorily completed that no small anxiety was caused by a cable dispatch quoted by one of our city papers a few days ago, saying that some of the foreign Syndicate had failed to pay their last instalments, and that they might be unable to fulfil their contracts in consequence of the decline of our securities in Europe. This story adds another illustration of the importance of publicity in government finance. Had the terms made with the foreign Syndicate been properly announced, as we suggested, their real position would have been known, and no such rumor could have imposed on anybody. Still it has had the good effect of eliciting further information, while it has also stimulated the public mind to scrutinize with more care than heretofore the details of the negotiation. Mr. Boutwell in his speech at Cincinnati on Thursday gave the following account of one of its conditions:—

"The new five per cent bonds have ten years to run, although the probability is that they will not be paid in less than twenty years, as it will be for the interest of the country to first pay all bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent. But, assuming that they are to be paid in ten years, the saving on the issue of \$200,000,000 in interest is \$20,000,000. The interest upon the annual saving accumulating until the expiration of the ten years would be \$8,000,000 more, giving an aggregate saving of \$26,000,000. Against this is the loss of interest for three months, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on \$130,000,000, or \$1,625,000, showing a net gain to the country of \$24,375,000. This estimate assumes that the new bonds are to be paid in ten years. Should they remain unpaid for twenty years, the saving will be twice as great. When all the details of these negotiations are completed, the new bonds issued, and the old ones redeemed, the way will be opened for presenting to capitalists in this country and in Europe other portions of the loan, and with the prospect of complete success."

From this statement it appears that we were correct in our inference that the expense of negotiating the loan would not be limited to the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent appropriated by Act of Congress. Besides this amount, about half of which is absorbed by printing expenses, the Treasury has agreed to a duplication of interest, or as Mr. Boutwell says, we are to pay for 3 months, the interest on 130 millions of the new fives and on an equal amount of called Five-Twenties at the same time. Practically, therefore, the debt will be increased during these three months and the expense of the negotiation will be enhanced by \$1,625,000 more than was anticipated. This duplication of interest was avoided in the exchange of the Seven-Thirties for six per cent bonds some years ago, and it is hard to see why it could not have been possible to have avoided so enormous an expenditure in the present case. The argument for it is that otherwise the 5 per cent bonds could not have been negotiated, and that the present arrangement saves ten times as much as it costs by securing the easy working of the money market, and by avoiding the temporary locking up of large sums in the Treasury vaults during the process of exchanging the bonds.

It is further contended that we shall save in 10 years 20 millions in interest. There is also reckoned interest on this saving itself, which Mr. Boutwell puts down as 6 millions more. From these two sources he claims a net gain of more than 24 millions after paying a million and a half to the syndicate. This estimate overlooks however, two im-

portant facts. First the new bonds are to be forever free from taxation. They are the only property in this country so privileged. For this exemption a handsome equivalent should be exacted. And this remission of taxes lessens the savings which the country is supposed to make by the negotiation. Secondly, all the new fives have been taken by the National banks except about 80 millions. The banks escape part of their taxation by taking these new bonds, and thus the Treasury needlessly suffers; for without this privilege, by a simple order of the Treasury, the banks could have been, in all probability, induced to take fives and surrender their sixes to fully the same extent as they have now made the exchange by the round-about process of negotiation which has been adopted.

As to the foreign syndicate and its operations, however, Mr. Boutwell's remarks require some explanation. In the prospectus of the loan it is stated that foreign subscribers will not have the benefit of the duplication of interest. The bonds will be delivered to them ex-November coupon. This is right enough. For as the purchaser will not pay his money before 1st December why should he claim interest to that time. Those foreign subscribers who pay for the Fives by exchanging called Five-Twenties will cut off from these bonds the November coupon, and both classes of subscribers—those who pay cash and those who pay bonds—receive the new Fives as we have said, without the November coupons. But the question is who will receive the benefit of these coupons? Not the government; for Mr. Boutwell distinctly says that the Treasury will have to pay them. Neither will the foreign purchaser; for he is to keep his six per cent coupon for November, and somebody else cuts off and collects the five per cent coupon. To whom this privilege belongs we are not told, but there is little doubt that it will go to the Syndicate. And as there is a possibility of some dissatisfaction on this score, the cable rumors we have spoken of might thus have had their origin. These rumors, however, are devoid of truth, for in the first place there are no instalments payable on the new loan, and consequently no failure to pay instalments can have occurred. Five per cent was paid down when the loan was allotted; and as almost double the required amount was offered, there was no difficulty prior to allotment. Since then there has been no possibility of such trouble, as the next payment will not be due till 1st of December, when the whole of the balance must be paid down at once. Subscribers had also the option of paying up on 31st of August, if they chose to do so, on receiving interest at 3 per cent, the then Bank of England rate. But the payments on this account have been closed up a month ago. It is therefore evident that there can be no foundation for the alleged failure so far as the public are concerned. Equally clear is it that special pains have been taken to prevent the syndics themselves from having any temptation to back out. Their large profits on the transaction will keep up their anxiety to fulfil their obligations, and even were the situation reversed any honest banker would feel bound in honor to complete his contract as long as he had a dollar in the world. But really there is little risk of loss assumed by the syndicate in case of the decline of American securities in Europe. For these men can make their payments to our government in called bonds, which suffer with the rest of the market. The negotiation between the Treasury and the foreign syndicate is to be completed, let the gold premium and the prices of Five-Twenties fluctuate as they will. Virtually the whole negotiation is simply one of exchanging securities, of giving out Fives and taking in Sixes. If it is properly conducted, and if no attempts are made to render it ancillary to speculative schemes and clique operations we

may be well assured that the negotiation is capable of having, and will really have a successful termination.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The London *Times* has taken some pains of late to show that the recent disclosures as to our City Government prove its pet theory that republican government is unstable, corrupt, and cannot be lasting. We need scarcely say that we do not participate in the gloomy calculations as to the failure of democratic institutions in which that journal and some of its imitators here and abroad indulged but too freely before the war and since. Their prophecies have always been disproved by the results.

It is too soon as yet to draw any positive conclusions as to the frauds in the financial administration of this city. The evidence is by no means complete; and its fragmentary character baffles for the present the hopes of our people whose intention and unanimous resolve it is that justice shall be done, a fair investigation made, and condign punishment meted out to the convicted evil-doers be they who they may. The attitude of the public mind is now and has been from the first of the most satisfactory character, and so far from justifying the assertions of the London *Times* on popular government it offers a gratifying refutation of them. We made some remarks last week on the statement of the city debt published by the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens; and ventured to suggest some hints as to the course their investigation should take. In conformity with our hints we had on Thursday from Mr. Andrew H. Green, the Deputy Comptroller, a statement of the payments which have to be made by the City and County during the rest of this year with the income out of which these claims have to be met. The estimates are made up as follows:

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS.	
Amount required for months of September and October, 1871...	\$5,292,500 00
Amount required for month of November, 1871.....	9,270,970 69
Amount required for month of December, 1871.....	19,625,600 00
Total.....	\$34,290,070 69

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand (only applicable to the redemption of bonds).....	\$1,337,818 52
During October, 1871, from taxes.....	5,000,000 00
During November, 1871, from taxes.....	10,000,000 00
During December, 1871, from taxes.....	5,000,000 00
During December 1871, from sale of property for uncollected taxes	1,000,000 00—\$22,337,818 52

Leaving a balance to be supplied of..... \$11,952,252 17
There will also be required for redemption of bonds due Jan. 15, 1871..... 6,369,100 00

This exhibit shows that from this date to the beginning of the new year the disbursements on all accounts will amount to \$34,290,070, while the receipts will only amount, with the cash in hand, to \$22,337,818. The deficit is about 12 millions of dollars, and besides this six millions more will be required to redeem bonds falling due January, 1871. Now on this showing it would seem that 18 millions more would be added to the permanent debt of the city, and that the aggregates we published last week would be increased by that sum. Several of the newspapers have actually taken this view, but it is contradicted by the fact that the pending claims and current accounts against the city were positively declared to be less than 5 millions. The mistake has arisen from the absence of all information in Mr. Green's statement as to the object for which the various disbursements are required. The cash in hand he tells us is for the redemption of bonds, that is for the liquidation of d-bt. We now want to learn how much of the remaining 32 millions of disbursement is similarly intended to pay off the city debt. This being known we shall be in a position to judge as to how great the debt of the city really is, and how much it has been increased. To put these facts in a plain, intelligible form, Mr. Green should make up a statement of the city debt to the 1st of October next, with

similar statements to the 1st of October for three or four years past. If he do this, keeping the funded debt separate from the temporary debt, no mistake can arise of the sort adverted to above.

The sinking fund should also be closely investigated, and there are not a few things about it which Mr. Green has ample means at command for elucidating. In January, 1869, this fund was 16 millions, and in January, 1870, 18 millions, increasing two millions. During the year 1870 this fund increased less than \$110,000, and from January to September this year it increased but about a million and a quarter. This irregular movement suggests investigation. In view of the late disclosures and the present fears of the people, the inquiry must be prompt and thorough.

Thirdly, the funded debt has increased from 44 millions to 82 millions in the last 29 months. What great public objects have we spent this money for? Where are the proofs showing that it has been spent, and that a fair equivalent has been received for it? Of course there must have been some dishonesty in the disbursements. The New York *Times* has done good service to the cause of good government by exposing a few of the instances of corruption and peculation, and no effort has been made to refute the charges or to abate the odium which if not removed must blast and destroy the reputation of the men implicated. We do not mean that Mr. Green or the investigating committees must enter on the endless task of examining all the voluminous records to which we have referred. This is not needful. A single charge might be sufficient. And if the frauds are as numerous and as glaring as has been said, evidence will soon be found sufficient to bring to justice and secure the condign punishment of those who have betrayed their trust.

There are in short two things for which the people look to Mr. Green and the Committees. First, they wish to know the exact state of the city finances, how much we owe, how much we have been robbed of, and how we shall best raise up a prohibitory barrier against like depredations hereafter. Secondly, we want evidence of a legal character, if such there be, sufficient to secure the conviction of the people's dishonest servants, that they may be so dealt with as to be a perpetual warning against like misdeeds. This is what the people want and they are somewhat restive and dissatisfied at the delay and slow progress of the preliminary investigations.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

What is the actual consumption of Great Britain, is to the cotton trade a very important inquiry at the present time, bearing so directly, as it does, upon the question of future prices. The *takings* of the mills are easily determined, but all the English circulars place the *consumption* at a figure from six to seven thousand bales per week below the takings, and consequently they tell us that the spinners now have an immense stock on hand. We have several times in our cotton report expressed our doubt with regard to the truth of this statement, and in the report of Mr. Redgrave, Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, lately presented to Parliament, we think we have pretty conclusive evidence of the correctness of our position. But first let us look at the figures of imports, exports, etc., of cotton, that we may find out what have been the actual takings of the spinners of Great Britain.

Stock of cotton in Great Britain, Dec. 31, 1870..bales.. 446,990
Imported at all ports of Great Britain to Sept. 9, 1871.. 3,075,429

Total supply for 36 weeks..... 3,522,419
Exported from Dec. 31 to Sept. 9, 1871..... 549,361
Stock on hand Sept. 9, 1871 .. 606,053

1,155,314
Total takings by mills in 36 weeks..... 2,367,105
Equal to per week..... 65,750

Now, the Liverpool circulars tell us that notwithstanding the *takings* are as above 65,750 bales per week, the actual *consumption* has not exceeded 59,000 bales per week, and hence the spinners have accumulated stock at the rate of 6,750 bales per week, or 243,000 bales in the 36 weeks, since January 1st. According to the annual report of the Liverpool Brokers' Association, on the 1st of January the mills held 100,000 bales; consequently they now hold the unusually large stock of 343,000 bales! The mere statement of the fact would appear to bear with it, its own refutation. But up to this time we have been told that there were not spindles enough in Great Britain to consume more cotton than 59,000 bales per week, and hence it was *impossible* that more should be consumed. The report, however, of Mr. Redgrave, above referred to, and which he has just presented to Parliament, furnishes us figures which would appear to set this matter in its true light. Below we give an extract from this report, showing the number of spindles in the United Kingdom in December, 1870, and we add to them previous returns for comparison:

	Number of spinning spindles—		
	1856.	1861.	1870.
England and Wales.....	25,819,000	28,352,000	36,023,120
Scotland.....	2,041,000	1,915,000	1,210,847
Ireland.....	151,000	120,000	125,326
Total in United Kingdom.	28,011,000	30,387,000	37,359,293

We here see (if this Parliamentary report is correct) that there are now in the United Kingdom 37,359,293 spindles; and as it is calculated that it takes 35·2 pounds of cotton per spindle to keep the machinery at work, the total consumptive power of that country during 1871 would be 1,315,047,213 pounds of cotton; or if we take the average weight of bales at 390 pounds (last year the average was 370 pounds), the total in bales would be 3,371,915, or 64,844 bales per week. It has all along been stated that every spindle in Great Britain was running; if this be true, it would appear that instead of the mills accumulating stock at the rate of nearly 7,000 bales per week, they have only taken about 1,000 bales per week over and above their consumption; or if they have not run to their full capacity the whole time, their present stock would be somewhat larger, say (with the 100,000 bales they held January 1) 200,000 bales.

The importance of these figures is two-fold. 1. They show that English spinners are not so well supplied as to permit of any very lengthened decrease in their purchases; and, therefore, spinners do not hold the independent position supposed. 2. They also indicate what is the prospective drain upon our restricted supply; it makes a great difference whether Great Britain has been consuming 64,844 bales or 59,000 bales per week; in fact, it makes a difference in her requirements the coming year (unless she reduces her consumption) of about a quarter of a million of bales.

THE CENSUS AND ITS LESSONS

We have received from General Walker, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, an early copy of the population statistics of the Ninth Census of the United States. The tables are elaborate, and have the special value of showing the comparative growth of the white, free colored, slave, Chinese and Indian elements of our population from 1790 to the present time. These statistics are divided into four chapters—the first being devoted to the aggregates for the several States, and the second for the several counties in each State. The third embraces civil divisions, less than counties, showing the native and foreign white and colored for 1870, and the white and colored for 1850 and 1860. The fourth table gives the total population, distinguishing the foreign from the native element, for 1850, 1860 and

1870. The work is of somewhat more extended scope than those of some former census returns, and it shows how far we have really recovered from the ravages of our civil war. The reader will find it an instructive task to learn in these volumes the direction taken by the tide of immigration, and if he is curious in such investigations he may map out the whole country in this point of view, marking by appropriate indications the obstinacy of selection with which, in varying force, certain foreign elements are attracted to one section, while other parts of our foreign population, as persistently prefer a different section. By such a process it will appear that the foreign population is most attracted to the several States in the following order: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. It shows least attraction to North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, Mississippi, and Delaware. The German element appears to be fixed most in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The Irish prefer New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey. The English, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Both in a civil, social, and political point of view—with a view to explain past or forecast the future of our free institutions—such investigations have a value of their own, and are by no means so bereft of utility as some people suppose, in a politico-economic point of view. Much more important, however, are the facts showing the dis-proportions between the various races in their respective rates of increase. We cannot now enter fully into this question. We must be content with giving the subjoined table, from General Walker's statistics:

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

States.	Total popula-	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total popula-	Native born.	For-
1870.	1870.	1870.	1870.	1860.	1860.	1860.
Alabama.....	966,991	981,030	9,912	961,201	951,819	12,352
Arkansas.....	841,471	479,115	7,026	435,139	431,349	3,000
California.....	507,454	423,815	113,619	499,147	379,451	80,696
Delaware.....	123,015	115,829	9,136	112,216	103,051	9,165
Florida.....	187,748	182,881	4,967	140,241	137,115	3,309
Georgia.....	1,151,982	1,172,982	11,127	1,057,286	1,015,615	11,671
Illinois.....	2,533,891	2,021,693	515,198	1,711,951	1,387,308	324,643
Indiana.....	1,680,452	1,501,163	14,111	1,337,838	1,202,411	115,281
Iowa.....	1,187,572	947,725	204,057	614,913	586,896	25,176
Kansas.....	364,399	316,005	48,392	107,206	94,515	12,691
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	1,155,681	1,005,885	59,799
Louisiana.....	736,915	665,088	61,821	708,002	627,027	80,975
Maine.....	62,915	578,034	48,881	628,229	590,826	37,433
Maryland.....	780,351	1,104,022	323,319	1,281,306	970,309	260,280
Massachusetts.....	1,068,332	916,019	268,010	691,030	600,020	110,005
Michigan.....	439,706	253,000	160,697	174,023	113,295	58,78
Mississippi.....	837,922	816,731	11,191	741,303	782,747	8,558
Missouri.....	1,731,295	1,499,028	222,267	1,189,012	1,021,471	160,541
Nebraska.....	122,963	92,245	30,748	28,841	22,490	6,351
Nevada.....	41,491	23,690	18,801	6,857	4,736	2,064
N. H. Hampshire.....	318,340	288,936	29,611	326,073	305,135	20,368
New Jersey.....	770,374	715,153	56,982	61,021	54,921	12,242
New York.....	4,382,739	3,244,106	1,138,553	3,880,735	2,870,455	1,004,280
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	902,221	899,324	3,298
Ohio.....	2,665,360	2,292,767	372,495	2,339,511	2,011,262	328,419
Oregon.....	90,923	79,323	11,600	52,465	47,342	5,123
Pennsylvania.....	3,018,340	2,991,304	515,396	2,991,304	2,435,710	49,975
Rhode Island.....	217,353	161,295	7,885	11,329	10,236	974
South Carolina.....	705,606	697,532	8,074	70,708	63,72	9,986
Tennessee.....	1,258,163	1,239,204	19,316	1,109,018	1,088,575	21,226
Texas.....	818,579	756,168	62,411	604,215	500,793	43,42
Vermont.....	330,551	283,96	47,155	315,098	282,355	32,743
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,734	1,219,630	1,201,117	18,513
West Virginia.....	442,014	424,228	17,091	216,688	360,143	15,545
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	630,171	364,499	753,581	498,954	276,927
Total States.....	33,113,253	32,640,907	5,472,346	31,183,744	27,084,592	4,999,152
Territories.....	9,658	3,819	5,800	31,317	31,111	3,155
Arizona.....	30,814	23,315	6,559	31,317	31,111	3,155
Dakota.....	14,181	9,366	4,815	4,831	3,003	1,774
District of Columbia.....	131,700	115,446	16,254	75,080	62,596	12,484
Idaho.....	14,999	7,114	7,885	.....	.....	.....
Mo. ta.....	20,595	12,616	7,979	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91,874	86,254	5,629	83,516	86,763	6,723
Utah.....	86,789	56,081	39,702	40,273	27,519	12,734
Washington.....	39,953	18,31	5,024	11,594	8,430	3,144
Wyoming.....	9,118	5,903	3,913	.....	.....	.....
Total Territories....	412,730	318,530	94,300	259,577	220,092	39,545
Total United States.....	33,555,983	32,989,437	5,566,546	31,413,321	27,304,624	4,138,69

It appears that the native population has increased from 20,912,612 in 1850 to 27,304,624 in 1860 and to 32,989,437 in 1870. Our previous rapid rate of increase, although checked by the ravages of the war, is recovering its former efficiency. The foreign born population has been increased from immigration, and from 2,244,602 in 1850 it had increased in 1870 to 5,566,546, thus more than doubling itself in twenty years. In the immense activities with which modern civilization is spreading its beneficent arms across this continent the Indian finds only his destruction. Everywhere else there is nothing but expansive progress.

The whole population of this country has increased from 23,191,876 in 1850 to 38,555,983 at present, and has added almost 20 millions to its numbers in the last quarter of a century. There is no country in the Old World to vie with us in this accelerated rate of progress. The population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800 was 16,000,000, and is now 30,000,000. Since 1830 their population has increased but 6 millions, while ours has increased nearly 16 millions. The increase of the British population is not at all due to immigration as ours is in part. But, besides this cause, it is evident that our population in this country finds other favorable conditions for increase. What these are, and whether we are receding or advancing in this respect, we cannot now discuss. We must pass to the statistics of our white and free colored inhabitants, with their relative growth in numbers, which is thus reported :

AGGREGATE WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION FROM 1790 TO 1870.

States.	Total.	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.
1870.....	33,555,983	33,558,989	4,880,009	9,953,760
1860.....	31,443,321	26,922,537	488,070	3,294,313
1850.....	23,191,876	19,533,088	434,495	2,487,355
1840.....	17,069,453	14,195,805	386,293	2,009,043
1830.....	12,866,021	10,547,378	319,599	2,191,363
1820.....	9,633,822	7,862,166	233,614	1,538,022
1810.....	7,239,881	5,862,03	186,146	1,191,363
1800.....	5,308,483	4,306,446	108,43	898,602
1790.....	3,929,214	3,172,006	59,529	697,681

From this table it appears that the colored population have increased with much less activity than during their state of servitude. But on the other hand we have a refutation of the belief which was at one time very prevalent even among the friends of freedom, that the slaves would perish in large multitudes from dissipation, from sheer inability to take care of themselves, or from indolent indisposition to work except under the terror of a master clothed with almost absolute power. The blacks seem to have escaped these evils and have increased during the whole decade at about the same rates as did the free colored population during the previous ten years. This rapid increase is a gratifying proof which confirms other evidence that the black laborers are at work as steadily and with as good productive results in the increase of the national wealth as before their emancipation. And if so, the great loss of capital which this country was supposed to have incurred from the annihilation of slavery will prove to have been imaginary; for the slaves when converted into free workers, become more valuable as wealth-producing agents, and thus augment by their transition into the state of freedom the productive powers and wealth-creating energies of the nation. For in every country the most valuable of the numerous movements for the increase of the national wealth is the increase of an ingenious, labor-loving orderly population. The distribution of the various elements of our population in the various states will be seen from the following table :—

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—WHITE AND COLORED.

States.	Aggregate		White	Free colored	Slaves
	1870	1860			
Alabama.....	996,992	964,201	52,384	52,271	475,510
Arkansas.....	484,471	435,450	362,115	34,445	122,69
California.....	560,247	379,994	499,424	3,177	4,086
Co. neeecticut.....	537,454	460,147	530,549	451,320	9,543
Florida.....	120,921	102,156	102,156	22,744	10,829
Georgia.....	187,478	140,424	96,087	77,746	91,689
Illino i s.....	1,184,109	1,057,286	638,928	591,550	545,142
Indiana.....	2,539,891	2,111,91	2,111,91	1,704,291	28,762
Iowa.....	1,680,637	1,330,423	1,685,837	1,338,710	24,560
Kans a.....	1,911,92	674,913	1,835,979	673,735	5,762
Kent u.....	1,321,011	1,155,684	919,484	222,210	10,684
Louisiana.....	736,915	708,002	362,065	387,456	364,210
Maine.....	626,915	626,349	624,803	626,941	1,606
Maryland.....	780,914	687,049	605,497	515,918	175,399
Massachusetts.....	1,437,351	1,234,066	1,443,153	1,221,432	13,947
Michigan.....	1,184,083	743,125	1,181,282	736,132	6,902
Minnesota.....	1,184,168	1,120,023	1,180,389	1,080,389	29
Mississippi.....	827,922	791,305	882,896	333,899	414,701
Missouri.....	1,721,293	1,182,476	1,603,489	118,071	3,572
Nebraska.....	123,995	28,841	122,117	28,696	789
Nevada.....	42,91	6,857	38,959	6,812	557
New Hampshire.....	318,300	320,018	317,697	325,570	580
New Jersey.....	1,036,306	612,197	608,397	20,588	25,318
New York.....	4,381,520	3,880,735	4,380,210	3,811,590	40,006
North Carolina.....	4,071,31	992,622	678,470	629,942	30,463
Ohio.....	2,655,260	2,339,511	2,601,946	2,302,803	63,213
Oregon.....	90,934	52,465	86,929	52,160	346
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791	2,906,215	3,456,44	2,38,259	56,949
Rhode Island d.....	217,500	174,320	216,119	34,320	3,000
South Carolina.....	1,036,006	873,794	828,004	291,300	415,814
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,109,801	826,722	322,311	7,300
Texas.....	818,579	604,215	544,700	4,0,891	253,475
Ve mont.....	330,551	315,98	320,613	314,368	924
Vi gina.....	1,255,108	1,256,818	712,08	1,047,299	512,811
West Virginia.....	442,014	.....	442,033	.....	58,048
Wisconsin.....	1,034,670	775,781	1,051,281	773,693	2,113

Total of the States 33,113,253 31,183,744 \$3,200,740 26,690,790 4,835,106 476,748 3,900,546

Territories.	Aggregate		White		Free Colored		Slaves	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Arizona.....	9,638	.....	9,581	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	39,414	54,071	39,321	54,071	456	46	.....	.....
Dakota.....	1,181	4,887	1,181	2,576	14	.....	.....	.....
District Columbia.....	131,700	75,080	88,258	60,563	43,404	11,131	3,185	.....
Idaho.....	14,992	.....	10,618	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	20,595	.....	18,306	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91,874	93,516	90,393	82,924	172	85	.....	.....
Utah.....	86,786	40,273	80,041	40,125	118	30	29	.....
Washington.....	23,935	11,594	22,195	11,133	207	39	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9,118	.....	8,736	.....	183	77	.....	.....
Total of Territories	442,730	259,571	386,249	231,757	44,903	11,322	3,214	.....
Total of the U. S.	38,555,988	31,443,321	33,596,939	26,922,537	4,889,009	488,074	3,953,390	.....

We have before referred to the Indian population as decadent, the following tables show that they have fallen from 44,021, in 1860, to 25,731, in 1870. The more hostile attitude which they are of late assuming towards civilization seems to indicate further diminution in numbers. With the Chinese population the case is otherwise. They numbered 34,933 in 1860, all of whom were in the State of California. Now they are 63,254, of whom 49,310 are in California, and 12,000 more in the Pacific States. Some of our readers will be surprised to find that the number of Chinese laborers on this side the Mississippi is so small. Frugal, apt, meek and docile, John Chinaman has found his way into nearly every State of the Union, and in the fight of labor against capital he is probably destined to have an important place. The following table shows the numbers and distribution, both of our Indian and our Chinese population:

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—CHINESE AND INDIAN.

States.	Chinese		Indian	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Alabama.....	98	.....	98	163
Ar. ausas.....	89	48	89	48
California.....	31,930	31,933	7,211	17,798
Connecticut.....	2	.....	235	16
Delaware.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Florida.....	1	.....	49	28
Georgia.....	1	.....	32	32
Hill sbs.....	1	.....	219	290
I. diana.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Iowa.....	3	.....	48	65
Kansas.....	.....	.....	91	180
Kentucky.....	1	.....	108	131
Louisiana.....	71	.....	569	133
Maine.....	1	.....	499	5
Maryla. d.....	2	.....	4	.....
Massachusetts.....	295	.....	151	32
Michigan.....	d2	.....	4,936	6,172
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	690	2,360
Mississ. pp.....	16	.....	899	2
Miss. s.....	3	.....	55	20
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	87	63
Nevada.....	2,152	.....	23	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	23	.....
New Jersey.....	c15	.....	16	.....
New York.....	29	.....	429	140
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	1,341	1,158
Ohio.....	1	.....	100	30
Oregon.....	3,530	.....	318	177
Pennsylva. ia.....	114	.....	34	7
Rhode Isla. d.....	1	.....	154	19
South Carolina.....	1	.....	123	88
Tennesse.....	25	.....	50	60
Texas.....	.....	.....	359	403
Vermont.....	4	.....	14	20
Virgi. n.....	.....	.....	229	112
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	1,206	1,017
Total of the States.....	456,179	31,933	21,228	30,557
Territories.	20	.....	31	.....
Arizona.....	4	.....	180	.....
Colorado.....	3	.....	1,200	2,361
Dakota.....	3	.....	15	1
District of Columbia.....	4,254	.....	47	.....
Idaho.....	134	.....	157	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	1,057	.....
New Mexico.....	145	.....	179	89
Utah.....	231	.....	1,319	426
Washington.....	143	.....	66	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of the Territories.....	7,975	.....	4,503	13,284
Total of the United States.....	463,514	31,933	25,731	41,021

(a) Includes 55 Japanese. (b) Includes 32 Japanese. (c) Includes 10 Japanese. (d) Includes 1 Japanese.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 21st of September, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Maryland—Elkton.....	The National Bank of Elkton.....	The Third National Bank of Baltimore, approved.
Massachusetts—Pittsfield.....	The Pittsfield National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Nebraska—Nebraska City.....	The Nebraska City National Bank.....	The St. Louis National Bank of St. Louis, approved.
Iowa—Knoxville.....	The Knoxville National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York and the Union National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Vermont—Montpelier.....	The Montpelier National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 21st of September, 1871:

Official No.

1,884—The Wellsburg National Bank, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Adam Kahn, President; Wilson Beall, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 25, 1871.

1,886—The Citizens' National Bank of Niles, Michigan. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$25,000. J. C. Larimore, President; O. S. Abbott, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 27, 1871.

Latest Almanac and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—SEPTEMBER 15.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.18% @11.19	Sept. 15.	short.	25.37 1/4
Antwerp....	3 months.	28.55 @28.60	"	"	25.30@25.32 1/4
Hamburg.....	"	13.9 @13.9 1/2	"	"	13.4 1/2
Paris.....	"	25.75 @25.80	"	"	25.37 1/4
Paris.....	short.	25.45 @25.47 1/2	Sept. 15.	3 mos.	117.60
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.0 @12.1 7/8	"	"	6.17 1/2
Berlin.....	"	6.20 1/2 @6.21	"	"	6.17 1/2
Frankfort....	"	117 @117 1/4	"	"	136.75
St. Petersburg.....	"	317 @32	Sept. 12.	"	32%
Cadiz.....	"	49 1/2 @49 1/2	"	"	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @53	"	"	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	27.05 @27.15	"	"	.....
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15.	60 days.	108 1/4
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	Sept. 11.	90 days.	25 1/2
Havana.....	.....	.....	Aug. 23.	"	49 1/2
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....	.....	Aug. 27.	"	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Bahia.....	.....	.....	"	"	.....
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	"	"	.....
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	"	"	.....
Singapore.....	60 days.	4x. 5d.	"	"	.....
Hong Kong.....	"	4x. 5d.	"	"	.....
Ceylon.....	"	3 per cent. dis.	"	"	.....
Bombay.....	"	18. 10 1/2 d.	Sept. 11.	6 mos.	18. 11 1/4 d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	.....
Calcutta.....	30 days.	1/2 per cent dis.	Sept. 9.	6 mos.	18. 11 1/4 d.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The supply of bullion held by the Bank has further decreased, and the total stock now shows a falling off from the highest point reached of £3,285,627. There is still, however, an ample supply, the total being £24,158,814, which is £2,600,000 more than at the corresponding period last year. The diminution in the reserve of notes and coin is now £2,986,552, but the total is £14,423,619, being about £1,000,000 more than in 1870. The "other securities," however, are very low, and show a decrease of £2,300,000 as compared with the same period last year. Although the state of the reserve of the Bank and the constant diminution in the supply of bullion indicate the approach of a period of dearer money, yet the general belief is that there will be no immediate upward movement. The movements of the precious metals, however, are now becoming important; and not only are all our importations of gold and silver absorbed to meet the export demand, but some rather considerable sums are withdrawn from the Bank. Diminishing supplies of unemployed money may be looked upon as one of the leading features of the day, and evidence is not wanting of the fact that capital is flowing into productive channels. Increasing trade is absorbing its due share, while a considerable amount of money has been taken off the market by the Spanish loan. The latter may certainly be looked upon as productive, for Spain is vastly improving her credit, while there are hopes that many of the great political difficulties which have unsettled the country for so long a period have been finally adjusted.

The rates of discount have not materially altered during the week, but a slight upward movement has been apparent. The directors of the Bank, at their weekly meeting, effected no alteration, and the minimum is at, therefore, two per cent. In the open market the best three months' bills are discounted at 1 1/2 per cent.

Annexed are the quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	3 @... 2	2 @...	4 months' b'k bills.	2 1/2@3 1/2 1 1/2@2
Open-market rates:			6 months' b'k bills.	3 1/2@3 1/2 2 1/2@2 1/2
30 and 60 days' bills.	2 1/2@2	1 1/2@1 1/2	4 and 6 trade bills.	3 1/2@4 1/2 3 @3 1/2
3 months' bills....	2 1/2@2	1 1/2@1 1/2		

On the Continent, the rates have had an upward tendency, and at Frankfort and Brussels a rise has taken place. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate—	Op. mkt—		B'k rate—	Op. mkt—	
	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.		1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	
At Paris.....	6 5	6 4 1/2		At Turin.....	5 5	5 5
Vienna.....	5 4	4 1/2		Brussels....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Berlin.....	5 4	4 1/2		Madrid....	5 6	5 6
Frankfort....	4 1/2	3 1/2		Hamburg....	4	3 3/4
Amsterdam.	5 2 1/2	5 2 1/2		St. Petersb'g	8	6 7

* 4% per cent for commercial bills.

About an average demand for exchange has been experienced, but the principal inquiry has been for Germany.

There has been a strong demand for gold for export, and all our arrivals have been absorbed. The silver market has been firm at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 13-16d. for fine bars.

The fear of higher rates of discount has had a slight effect in depressing the stock markets, but as yet the consol market only has been influenced. In railway shares there has been considerable buoyancy, owing to an announcement that the London and Northwestern, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies had agreed to amalgamate. This notice has caused those stocks to be in strong request, and a good tone has been produced in other departments. Rumors of other amalgamations are spoken of, but as yet nothing reliable has been ascertained. In the foreign market there has been an inquiry for French and Spanish stocks. The scrip of the French loan is as high as 8½ to 8¾ premium, and of the Spanish, 3½ to 3¾ premium. In the United States 5 per cent loan, however, there is some depression, in consequence of numerous sales on German account. The quotation is at 4 to 4½ discount. Five-Twenties are firm, but Erie Railway shares have lost much of the buoyancy which was apparent last week. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week :

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Satur.
Consols.....	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾	93½ - 93¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1874....	89 - 91	89 - 91	89 - 91	89 - 91	89 - 91	89 - 91
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	92½ - 93¾	92½ - 93¾	92½ - 93¾	92½ - 93¾	92½ - 93¾	92½ - 93¾
U. S. 10-40's, 1901....	90½ - 91	90 - 90½	90 - 90½	90 - 90½	90 - 90½	90 - 90½
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's	42 - 42½	42 - 42½	42 - 42½	42 - 42½	42 - 43	42½ - 43
Erie shares (\$100)....	25½ - 26	25½ - 26	26½ - 26½	26½ - 26½	26½ - 26½	26½ - 26½
Illinoian shares (\$100)....	110½ - 111	110½ - 111	110½ - 111	110½ - 111	110½ - 111	110½ - 111

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, compared with the four previous years :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	£ 24,237,770	£ 24,235,659	£ 23,790,479	£ 23,064,650	£ 25,297,965
Public deposits.....	7,974,897	3,975,728	4,949,239	6,065,582	5,943,645
Other deposits.....	19,165,910	19,3, 9,671	17,568,245	19,546,144	20,129,518
Government securities.....	12,895,272	13,790,131	14,339,928	12,483,399	13,970,005
Other securities.....	17,216,262	16,124,020	14,801,827	18,762,395	16,433,799
Reserve of notes and coin.....	15,792,022	12,130,537	12,138,085	13,483,302	14,423,619
Coin and bullion.....	21,408,447	20,775,992	20,405,220	21,547,952	24,158,814
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	3 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols.....	94½	91	92½	92½	93½
Price of wheat.....	61s. 3d.	55s. 5d.	49s. 10d.	48s. 1d.	56s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	9½ d.	10½ d.	13d.	9½ d.	9½ d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 2d.	1s. 2½ d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½ d.	1s. 2½ d.

The public sales of colonial wool have been commenced this week. The quantity to be offered amounts to 138,670 bales, comprising 42,097 bales from Sydney ; 26,839 bales from Port Philip ; 1,016 Van Diemen's Land ; 8,544 Adelaide ; 294 Swan River ; 38,485 New Zealand, and 21,395 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. The attendance both of home and foreign buyers has been large, and the demand for all kinds of wool is active, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb.

The trade of the country remains good, but at Manchester, buyers are operating with some caution. The following relates to the trade of that town :—

A very quiet subdued feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, and has become rather more confirmed since Tuesday. Producers have throughout the week acted as it were on the defence, and have adhered to their quotations, in consequence of the firm aspect of the Liverpool market. The result has been that only a very moderate business has been done, as buyers have resolutely declined to pay the full prices asked, except for small quantities of goods or yarns. On Monday and Tuesday a moderate business was done, producers occasionally making a small concession rather than miss a sale. On Wednesday, owing to increased firmness in the cotton market, there was a rather better demand, and both here and in the Blackburn market a fair amount of business was done in yarns. To-day, however, the market has again become quieter, and the amount of business done has been very small for a market day. The general impression seems to be that there is not much likelihood of prices going higher, unless some circumstances arise which are not at present in existence. Already the price of cotton has advanced far beyond the rise which has taken place in the low and medium qualities of yarn, and notably much beyond what has occurred in cloth. Spinners have supplied themselves with superabundant stocks of cotton, and if they choose can starve the Liverpool market for several weeks to come. Under present circumstances there are no elements for speculation in cotton worthy of consideration, and buyers here act accordingly. At low prices they will go on buying in the usual course of business, even without expectation of making profit, but whenever any decided advance is asked they in a great measure withdraw from the market and wait until they find sellers more yielding.

Last week confidence was rather shaken by the failure of a large Glasgow firm, involving some smaller houses, and this market was to some extent affected by it. Confidence has as yet been scarcely restored, and fears are entertained, and openly expressed, that possibly similar untoward disasters may be in store should money become dear. However, considering all these adverse circumstances, including the losses which shippers have experienced and are experiencing, prices keep wonderfully steady, which may be attributed to the large contracts which were given out in May and June, and which have prevented any accumulation of stocks.

At Leeds it is stated that in the warehouse during the week trade has been fully up to the average usual at this period of the month, when the operations of buyers become somewhat more spirited, even than in the few weeks previous. A satisfactory amount of business has been done, principally on account of home houses ; London, Manchester and other Provincial firms having been the principal buyers. The selections made have almost entirely reference to the fall trade ; but while for some classes of goods the demand

still continues animated, in others a falling off is perceptible. The large purchases which have been made at previous markets naturally accounts for this. The demand for beavers, and in fact for most makes of heavy goods, has been steadily maintained, and about an average business was done. The inquiry for coatings has been somewhat languid, and operations have been on a moderate scale. Black union and all-wool supers have also had some attention, but transactions in these have been limited to moderate sales of medium qualities, and to a lesser extent of finer makos. The lively demand, noticed in previous reports, for mixture tweeds, blue tweeds and Victorias, is still maintained, and a satisfactory amount of business has been done. The mills in the district are busily employed in attempting to keep pace with the present buoyant state of trade.

A commercial report from Birmingham states that : "Under the stimulus of a brisk shipping demand, but even more through the continued agitation of the workpeople for higher wages, prices here are still moving upwards. Some of the leading firms are now asking 10s. above the recently advanced price list, or at the rate of 49 per ton for common bar iron, and, except for small quantities for immediate delivery, no contracts are entered into at the present prices unless subject to revision at quarter day, when a further advance is confidently expected. In that case, of course, the millmen and their associates will get the further increase for which they are now agitating, but it by no means follows that a rise under such circumstances will content them, as they demand is for an advance upon the present official rate, in order that they may be placed on an equality with the puddlers. A more important question, however, is what the effect of this further advance, which cannot be less than 10s., and may be 20s. per ton, will have upon the trade. Already the influx of orders has been sensibly affected by the late advance, and a further rise at quarter day, or rather at the preliminary meeting in anticipation of that market, can hardly fail to cause a serious curtailment of business, more especially as the shipping demand, which is the mainstay of the trade, will then be over. On the impolicy of a further advance under these circumstances there is a strong feeling among the second class and smaller makers, who compose the bulk of the trade, but they are virtually at the mercy of the larger firms, who decline to be bound by the vote of the association when it is obviously opposed to their interests. Meanwhile the condition of the trade, though not so buoyant as the rapid movement of prices would indicate, is fairly prosperous, and mills and forges throughout the district are well employed, principally upon bars, hoops, sheets, and the smaller sizes of merchant iron. The pig market is in a state of suspense as usual at this advanced period of the quarter, but quotations are rather stiffer on the higher prices in the north."

With increasing supplies, the trade for wheat has been rather dull, and although much firmness was apparent in the early part of the week, business at the close is decidedly flat. This week's importation is large, and the supplies of home-grown produce, now that harvest work is completed, are rapidly increasing. English wheat comes to market in good condition.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods of the three previous years :

IMPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....	cwt. 1,067,197	729,632	803,010	459,302
Barley.....	55,135	55,891	49,688	174,427
Oats.....	271,121	154,461	169,570	164,178
Pea.....	7,549	28,148	7,362	16,583
Beans.....	63,145	16,353	22,879	46,306
Indian Corn.....	531,397	287,231	235,658	228,381
Flour.....	53,418	123,277	142,671	52,561

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 27).

	cwt. 2,179,026	1,157,572	1,707,803	1,976,530
Wheat.....	2,179,026	1,157,572	1,707,803	1,976,530
Barley.....	249,194	149,735	105,062	321,111
Oats.....	618,514	431,479	351,961	352,884
Peas.....	13,928	61,667	10,669	36,672
Beans.....	114,209	56,00	64,815	116,442
Indian Corn.....	1,123,262	603,119	726,877	616,791
Flour.....	171,650	229,569	305,050	97,514

EXPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

	cwt. 103,130	35,877	3,013	16,459
Wheat.....	112	311	66	148
Barley.....	1,624	29,188	475	41
Oats.....	284	23,754	25	91
Peas.....	1,856	49,214	555	2,536

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

	cwt. 142,271	35,877	3,784	33,799
Wheat.....	112	311	66	148
Barley.....	2,323	29,188	670	1,191
Oats.....	329	23,763	164	167
Peas.....	40	139	550	65
Beans.....	1,647	139	750	75
Indian Corn.....	2,352	219,911	1,215	2,739

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary :

London Money and Stock Market.—The Bank rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent during the past week. 62's and 65's close at a decline from last week's prices.

Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri.

	95-95½	94¾	95	95½	95½
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s.) 1862.....	91	91	91	92½	92½
" old, 1861.....	93	93	93	93	93
1867.....	91½	92	92½	92	92
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfort were :

	95-95½	94¾	95	95½	95½
Frankfort.....	95-95½	94¾	95	95½	95½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closed firm with prices advancing.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western)....	20 bbl 23 0	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	25 0

Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red.).... 10 10 10 11 11 11 10

" (Red Winter).... 11 5 11 5 11 7 11 7 11 8

" (California White).... 12 8 12 8 12 9 12 9 12 10 12 11

[September 30, 1871]

Corn (W. m'd)...	\$480 lb n'w	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	33	6
Barley (Canadian)...	\$9 bush	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Oats (Am. & Can.)...	\$9 45 lb	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Peas (Canadian)...	\$9 504 lb	40	6	40	6	40	6	40	6	41	0		

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closes quiet, the prices of pork and lard showing an advance, while cheese has declined.

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess)...	\$304 lb	72	6	72	6
Pork (Wn. pr. mess)...	\$3 bbl	44	0	45	0
Bacon, Cumb. cut...	\$3 112 lb	35	0	35	0
Lard (American)...	"	44	6	44	6
Cheese (fine)...	"	56	3	56	3

Liverpool Produce Market.—Fine rosin has ruled firm at the advance of 2s.; other prices have also advanced.

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com. Wilm.)...	\$112 lb	10	0	10	0
" (fine pale)...	"	19	6	21	6
Petroleum (std white)...	\$8 lb	1	7	1	7
" (spirits)...	"	11	11	11	11
Tallow (American)...	\$112 lb	44	0	44	9

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar has declined 1s. 6d., and Calcutta linseed and sperm oil have advanced somewhat.

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lins'd c'ke (ohb)...	\$7 tn	10	0	10	0	
" Linseed (Calcutta)...	"	63	0	63	0	
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)...	"	34	0	34	0	
Sperm oil...	\$1	0	81	0	81	0
Whale oil...	\$2	10	0	32	10	0
Linseed oil....	\$7 ton	34	0	34	0	

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight increase in dry goods and a considerable increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,509,299 this week, against \$7,566,089 last week, and \$8,133,736 the previous week. The exports are \$5,232,676 this week, against \$4,228,364 last week, and \$4,403,807 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,009 bales, against 3,644 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 22, and for the week ending for general merchandise) Sept. 23.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,898,500	\$1,650,928	\$2,782,518	\$3,477,944
General merchandise...	2,300,101	2,883,103	3,848,545	5,031,355

Total for the week... \$4,098,601 \$4,534,031 \$6,631,063 \$8,509,299
Previously reported... 182,795,523 226,495,494 217,819,481 281,845,943

Since Jan. 1..... \$186,894,124 \$231,029,525 \$224,450,544 \$290,355,42

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending September 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,686,708	\$3,807,083	\$3,464,536	\$5,232,676
Previously reported...	120,291,772	137,873,202	130,322,363	186,456,377

Since Jan. 1.... \$122,981,480 \$141,680,384 \$133,726,899 \$173,689,053

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 23, 1871:

Sept. 19—St. Holsatia Hamburg—	Foreign silver coin...	\$900	For Southampton—	
For London—	Silver bars...	60,000	Silver bars...	
Gold bars...	29,800		Silver bars...	92,926
Foreign silver coin...	3,678		" 23—St. City of London,	
" 20—St. Scotia, Liverpool—	Silver bars...	92,297	Liverpool—	
" 21—St. Bremen, South-	Silver bars...	92,718	British gold....	9,730
ampton—			" 23—St. North America,	
Mex silver dollars...			St. Thomas—	
" 23—St. Herman, Bremen—	Foreign silver coin...	1,300	Doubloons....	15,650
			For Para—	
			American gold....	2,000

Total for the week..... \$400,599
Previously reported..... 54,817,902

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$55,218,501

Same time in 1870..... \$48,764,812 1867..... 41,494,472
1869..... 25,587,186 1866..... 53,633,258
1868..... 63,998,946 1865..... 21,727,792

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Sept. 20—Bank John Boulton, Porto Cabello—	Gold.....	\$2,750	Sept. 23—St. Columbia, Havana—	
" 20—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	Silver.....	4,000	" 23—Schr. E. V. Palmer, Laguayra—	
			Silver.....	1,778

Total for the week..... \$55,745
Previously reported..... 7,632,509

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$7,688,254
Same time in 1870..... \$8,057,430 1868..... \$5,769,270
1869..... 11,091,436 1867..... 2,481,477

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury :

Week	For	For U. S.	—Bal. in Treasury—	Coin certificates.
ending	Circulation,	Deposits.	Total.	Coin. Currency. outstg.
Mar. 25.	354,164,000	15,723,500	104,490,000	13,770,000 27,357,000
April 1.	354,625,350	15,738,500	370,358,850	
April 15.	355,662,450	15,927,500	271,590,000	
April 29.	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100	
May 6.	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	103,450,000 8,389,000 21,310,000
May 13.	356,492,700	15,816,000	372,578,700	98,781,000 9,412,000 19,891,000
May 20.	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674 6,377,611 19,072,000
May 27.	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750	
June 3.	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450	
June 10.	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	88,591,000 3,630,000 20,600,000
June 17.	358,943,400	15,916,500	375,873,900	90,945,000 3,750,000 16,251,000
June 24.	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050	
July 1.	359,885,550	15,996,500	375,732,149	
July 8.	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000 3,630,000 20,600,000
July 15.	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	95,000,000 3,630,000 19,891,000
July 22.	361,760,550	15,706,500	377,527,050	
Aug. 5.	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,650,000 6,332,000 19,601,000
Aug. 12.	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500	
Aug. 19.	363,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000 4,524,000 18,924,000
Aug. 26.	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100	
Sept. 2.	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500	
Sept. 9.	364,529,700	15,691,500	380,099,200	95,000,000 4,593,400 17,380,600
Sept. 16.	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,983,973 6,013,335 15,848,500
Sept. 23.	365,389,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	95,544,034 8,309,611 15,233,500

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week	Notes in circulation	Fractional currency received	Currency distributed	Leg. Ten. Distrib'ld.
ending				
March 25.	312,388,551	639,000	391,941	1,540,950
April 1.	313,026,950	631,000	477,644	5,336,639
April 8.	313,625,631	628,000	542,153	3,442,616
April 15.	313,773,441	672,500	445,442	869,342
April 22.	314,155,420	742,000	732,000	358,493
April 29.	315,034,550	722,000	685,996	375,211
May 6.	315,972,440	559,500	461,520	8,594
May 13.	315,370,645	564,000	394,809	1,990,853
May 20.	315,808,453	620,500	527,273	2,016,600
May 27.	316,316,890	588,000	502,273	
June 3.	316,746,020	459,000	602,200	2,384,670
June 10.	317,071,973	600,000	574,065	1,043,106
June 17.	316,923,044	626,500	453,000	752,500
June 24.	319,140,534	634,500	1,021,800	
July 1.	317,477,919	490,000	142,179	2,358,035
July 8.	317,587,099	100,000	535,592	2,763,754
July 15.	318,024,049	336,000	639,500	637,500
July 22.	318,761,529	353,500	619,766	1,041,486
Aug. 5.	320,348,894	2,530	715,104	634,981
Aug. 12.	320,374,894	375,00	589,167	1,512,429
Aug. 19.	320,816,919	445,500	736,893	505,574
Aug. 26.	321,373,880	492,000	548,000	1,146,000
Sept. 2.	321,750,255	502,500	555,800	1,15,500
Sept. 9.	322,068,085	508,500	755,855	473,116
Sept. 16.	322,489,450	508,000	763,603	1,059,134
Sept. 23.	323,056,375	256,500	462,200	1,236,500

BOSTON SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.—Mr. Joseph G. Martin, stock broker, No. 10 State street, Boston, in his usual compilation of dividends payable in that city October 1, has the following remarks: By an act of the last Legislature all shares of stock in banks in Massachusetts are taxable in the town or city where located, whether the owner is a resident there or not, and the tax constitutes a lien on the shares. The law makes it "the duty of every such bank and managing officer or officers thereof, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such shareholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax assessed in pursuance of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officers that such taxes have been paid." Under this law the Assessors will furnish bills for each stockholder to the banks and leave it for them to collect the same, unless they decide to pay the tax entire, charging the amount to profit and loss. The six following banks have taken the latter course, and their dividends are made free of all city, State or national taxes. Old Boston, Globe, Massachusetts, Peoples, Revere and State. Other banks pay free of Government tax only.

It is claimed by the Tax Commissioners that more than one-third of the taxable value of bank shares in Massachusetts has heretofore escaped local taxation, and the following figures are given to prove it:

The aggregate valuation is	\$24,000,067
Less owned by savings banks.....	\$18,098,963
Insurance companies.....	8,032,559
Benevolent institutions, &c.	1,479,405
Business corporations	533,409
Non-residents.....	11,082,009

37,226,345

The Government has no interest maturing October 1, but on the 1st of November \$21,472,629 will be due on \$715,820,950 November Five-Twenties outstanding Sept. 1.

The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston will pay, as usual, the interest on their bonds in specie. The gold payments amount to \$171,903.

The City of Charlestown will pay interest on a portion of its 5 and 6 per cent bonds. Interest on St. Louis City Sixes is also due October 1, payable in New York.

The New Steamship "Baltic."—The steamship "Baltic," the third installment of the fleet of the White Star Line, arrived at this port for the first time three days ago. The "Baltic" left Queenstown on the afternoon of the 14th inst., thus making the passage in eight days and nineteen hours. During the passage she steamed only at moderate speed, in order to avoid the troubles always attendant on the machinery of a new vessel. Nevertheless her passage westward is one of the fastest ever made, and those on board feel confident that she will prove of equal if not of greater, speed than that of any vessel crossing the Atlantic. The hull of the "Baltic" is similar to that of the "Oceanic" and "Atlantic," but in the rig and general fittings several improvements are noticed. Capt. Murray, the commodore of the White Star Line, brought the vessel over, and among the passengers was Mr. Sparks, the agent. After the "Baltic" has made several voyages, Capt. Kennedy, who is at present acting as chief officer, will assume the command and Capt. Murray will take charge of the "Republic," which is now being rapidly completed at Belfast.

The United States Government Agency in London.—The London papers, just at hand, comment favorably upon the recent transfer of the United States Government and Treasury banking agency from Messrs. Baring Bros. to Clews, Habicht & Co. They recognize the propriety of this Government employing the services of its own citizens in the transaction of its business, and pronounce the compliment to the firm of Clews & Co. well merited by its patriotic and efficient efforts in connection with government loans.

—The following letter from the Treasurer of the State of Virginia which refers to matters of much interest to all holders of the securities of that State, has been handed us for publication by Messrs. Wilson, Colston & Co., bankers, Baltimore:

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12, 1871.

GENTS: In reply to the inquiries propounded in your favor of August 18th last, and referred to in yours of the 9th inst., I would say that while we have no certain information in regard to the amount of the public debt when funded, we may reasonably expect that the amount funded by January, 1872, on which we will then have to pay interest, will not exceed \$30,000,000. The interest on this, I mean two-thirds of it, which is what the Funding bill provides for paying, will be \$1,200,000. Of this one-half, say \$600,000, will be payable 1st January, and the other half, \$600,000, will be payable 1st July, 1872.

We cannot tell what amount will be derived from taxes this year, because the returns are not yet in; but the Auditor reports that after paying all the expenses of the government for the current year, there will be on hand January 1st, 1872, a balance of \$1,500,000, derived from the taxes of 1870 and 1871, and this amount does not include certain large sums which, it is expected, will be derived from taxes on railroads and other corporation properties, nor the interest to be paid by the depositaries for the use of the State's money, nor some other such items. The amount in the Treasury this morning is \$947,470 40, on which the State is receiving interest from depositaries (the Richmond banks) at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, except \$100,000.

It is believed that the expenses of the State government will be materially decreased for the next year; it is certain that it can be done without detriment to the public interest.

Our general conclusion is that the interest on that portion of the public debt on which interest will have to be paid under the provisions of the Funding bill next year, can be provided for without any increase of the present taxation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. RYE,

Treasurer of Virginia.

We may add, in addition to what is stated above by the Treasurer, that by the terms of the Funding bill the coupons of the new "Consol" bonds are receivable at maturity for all taxes or demands due to the State.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, are now able to announce that of the fifteen millions of the 6 per cent gold bonds of the company less than one-third are unsold. The remainder are going at a rate which promises an early closing out of the entire loan.

The *Greenbrier Independent* says: "This grand and stupendous work moves steadily forward. From the 1st day of last March to the present, droves of laborers have poured almost daily through our town to the westward. From Big Sandy to the White Sulphur, distance of at least 200 miles, the clink of the drill-hammer and the roar of powder blasts are heard from early in the morn to eve. This is one of the grandest undertakings of the age. Its effects upon the prosperity of West Virginia are simply incalculable. The region of our State through which this road will pass is comparatively a primitive wilderness. Its climate is genial, its soil fertile, its supply of timber and ores inexhaustible, its water-power incalculable, and its scenery not surpassed by any thing on the face of the globe. There is coal enough in Fayette County alone to last the world a thousand years. A four foot vein of coal will yield 125,000 bushels to the acre. The aggregate coal strata in Fayette amount to at least forty feet solid coal, or one million bushels upon a single acre. Only think of that. And then Prof. Dowd says that this coal is superior for furnace, or ore melting purposes, to that of the Kanawha Valley. Of iron ore throughout that region there is no lack. But if there is, the Alleghanies are filled with it, and if it pays to carry the raw ore from Iron Mountain in Missouri, to the coal at Pittsburgh, a distance of 700 or 800 miles, why would it not pay to carry the raw ore from Jackson River to Bowyer's Ferry, only 100 miles? The timber along this entire line, and within reach of it, is worth one hundred times more to-day than what the land and all its timbers and minerals is selling for."

Tennessee Railroads.—The sale of several railroads in Tennessee advertised for last week failed to take place in consequence of the fact that bids were all below the appraised value. The following railroads, we understand have within a few months settled up their debt to the state, viz.: Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, Edgefield and Kentucky, McMinnville and Manchester, and Winchester and Alabama.

The Manchester and McMinnville Railroad has been sold to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, on favorable terms to the stockholders of the former company. The purchasers have agreed to extend the road northeastward to Soarta, Tenn., and to have it in running order to that point within eighteen months, and to extend it south from Manchester or Tullahoma to Huntsville, Ala., by which latter alone will it be connected with the Memphis and Charleston.

The European and North American Railway.—The last rail on this road between Bangor, Me. and St. John, N. B., was laid on September 20th.

We call attention to the card of Mr. Richard P. Morgan, Jr. Civil Engineer, Bloomington, Ill., which appears in another part of this paper.

Mr. Morgan's long experience, in locating and constructing railroads in the West, renders him familiar with every branch of the business, from the preliminary survey to completion.

Mr. Morgan has been honored by the Governor of Illinois with the appointment as one of the Commissioners of that State under the Act of April 13, 1871, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners," which Board has a general supervision of all Railroads in the State of Illinois.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 AND \$100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these Bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the Bonds covers a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four (\$4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth \$18,750,000. This loan was originally for \$5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent interest, payable in New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable August 15th and February 15th. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent profit on the principal; 2 per cent per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

[September 30, 1871.]

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each \$1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT LOAN, but about \$4,500,000 remain unsold, and this remainder will be taken up rapidly.

The five years' option having expired on all series of FIVE-TWENTIES BONDS, except 1867s and 1868s, they are liable to be called in for payment. The redemption of 100 millions FIVE-TWENTIES in coin, and the purchases by the government during the ensuing four months, with the premium thereon, will release about 150 millions of invested capital, independently of dividend and interest payments, the greater part of which must seek reinvestment.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES have absolutely 30 years to run; are especially desirable for steady investments, and can now be bought

17 per cent less than TEN-FORTIES,

20 per cent less than FIVE-TWENTIES,

25 per cent less than SIXES of 1881.

and are equally sure to be paid principal and interest in gold coin. Their amount is limited by the trust deed to \$15,000,000. Price (at present) 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached, payable November 1.

\$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to day \$954 16.

\$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to day \$477 08.

\$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to day \$95 42.

Only a small amount of the latter denomination remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics. Both principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, are specifically payable in gold coin in New York; the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-Twenty.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL OR WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, received, on which we allow four per cent interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

FISK & HATCH,

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,
11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 cents and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character, the 7 Per Cent. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 220 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most prudent investors.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	4	Oct. 23	Oct. 9 to Oct. 25
Banks.			
Bulls' Head Bank.....	5	Oct. 2.	
Miscellaneous.			
Spring Mountain Coal Co (extra).....	5	Oct. 16	Oct. 6 to Oct. 16

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1871.

The Money Market.—The rapid advance which took place last week in the rate for money on call, has been well maintained at the higher figures, and 5@7 per cent has been the range within which nearly all the business of the present week has been transacted. Some fluctuations have occurred in the market with loans made for a short time at exceptionally high or low rates, but latterly there has been more steadiness, with 6@7 per cent as the ruling rate in all ordinary transactions, and even from the leading government bond dealers the banks now obtain in most cases 6 per cent. After bank hours to-day rates were easier, and 4@6 was about the range. Notwithstanding the advanced rates for money there is no stringency in the market and the supply at the higher figures has been quite sufficient to meet the demand. An important feature of the week was the purchase by the Treasury on Monday of an extra \$3,000,000 of Five-Twenty, increasing to that extent the supply of money on the street. The probable action of the Secretary in October as to purchases of bonds and sales of gold is now the principal topic of discussion in financial circles, and the publication of the October schedule, probably on Monday next, will be watched with the utmost interest. From stock brokers there has been comparatively little inquiry for money on account of the dullness prevailing in that department. It is believed that the banks are now curtailing their liabilities and that their next statement, to be published to-morrow, will be more favorable than the last one, which showed an excess of legal tender reserves of only \$1,167,250 above the legal 25 per cent requirement; other items of the return showed the following changes from the previous week. Loans, decrease \$3,503,300; specie, decrease \$656,300; circulation, increase \$71,500; deposits, decrease \$9,769,000; legal tenders, decrease \$5,393,400. In commercial paper there has been little done, and as the banks are purchasing nothing, the best class of paper can not be negotiated under 7@7 per cent, and there is little difference between 6@6 and 4 months.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Sept. 23, 1871.	Sept. 24, 1870.	Sept. 25, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$30,014,570	\$36,000,000	36,400,000
Specie.....	9,572,100	14,600,000	13,900,000
Circulation.....	20,301,200	32,700,000	33,900,000
Net deposits.....	257,127,400	191,000,000	180,200,000
Legal Tenders.....	58,428,300	49,400,000	50,325,000

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been firmer on a more active business, the Treasury purchases alone having

taken \$5,000,000 from the available supply of this market. Foreign bankers were also buyers to some extent in the early part of the week, when the improved quotations of securities in London encouraged such purchases. At the extra Treasury purchase of \$3,000,000, on Monday, the offerings amounted to \$5,312,000, and the awards were at prices from 112.90 to 113.30. On Wednesday, at the regular purchase, \$2,000,000 were taken for an offering of \$4,780,850, being \$1,000,000 more than the schedule of the month called for. The announcement of the October programme is awaited with much interest, but no indication is yet given of what it will probably be.

The following extract from an official letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the bonds of 1862, which have been called in, will be found of interest:

"Parties who hold called registered bonds of 1862, which belong, by purchase to the holder, but have not been transferred, and stand credited to the original payee on the books of the department, should procure a power of attorney from such payee or payees to enable them to collect the November interest."

"Should it be impossible to do this, the bonds may be sent (at any time prior to November 1) to the loan division of this office, properly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, where they will be held, and the name of the proper owner placed upon a special schedule for the November interest."

"On or after December 1 the bonds will be redeemed, and the interest which shall have accrued from November 1 to December 1 properly adjusted."

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, Sept. 23.	Monday, Sept. 25.	Tuesday, Sept. 26.	Wednesday, Sept. 27.	Thursday, Sept. 28.	Friday, Sept. 29.
6s, 1881, reg....	*117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
6s, 1881 coup....	118	118	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
5-20s, 1881 comp....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
5-20s, 1881.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
5-20s, 1885	*115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
5-20s, 1885 n....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
5-20s, 1887	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20s, 1888	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-10s, reg....	*114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Currency 6s.....	114	114	114	114	114	114

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market received an impetus on Saturday last by the announcement that an extra purchase of \$3,000,000 of Five-Twenties would be made by the Treasury on Monday, which would, of course, tend to make money easier; the effect of this, however, was partially neutralized by the unfavorable bank statement, and the market was subsequently lower and quite dull for several days. To-day there was an upward reaction, and prices advanced materially on nearly the whole list. New Jersey Central being the most prominent and selling up to 113. The firmer tone in the market at the close seems to have been caused chiefly by an increased confidence in the money market, and a feeling that there will probably be no serious stringency to interfere with stock operations. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company have officially announced the terms of the 40 per cent scrip dividend. The new shares (40 new to 100 old) will be made full stock after the payment of 33 1/3 per cent cash. These payments will be as follows: Ten per cent on November 1st, when scrip for this amount will be issued, which will be salable as scrip on the Stock Exchange; ten per cent more on December 1st, and the remainder as called for prior to August 1st, 1872, after which full shares will be issued in exchange for the scrip. Dividends on the scrip will be declared on the amounts paid up the same as on the old stock. It will thus be seen that no additional full stock, which will be a good delivery on Stock Exchange contracts, will be issued until some time in 1872. The stock transfer books open to-day, and will close October 7th. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting of directors to-day in this city, declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent, payable October 23. The transfer books will close October 9 and reopen October 25.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, Sept. 23.	Monday, Sept. 25.	Tuesday, Sept. 26.	Wednesday, Sept. 27.	Thursday, Sept. 28.	Friday, Sept. 29.
NY. Cent. & H.R. 9/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
do do scpt 8/1	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Harlem.....	*128 1/2	128 1/2	123 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Ericsson.....	120	120	120	120	120	120
Ind. & Pac. 120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Wabash.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Pittsburg.....	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Northwest.....	63 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
do pref 90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island.....	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Fox River Way.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
*Paul. & B. 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
do pref 61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Ohio, Mississ. 81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Central of N.J. 124 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chic. & Alton.....	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
do do pref	124	123	123	123	123	123
Panama.....	89	89	89	89	89	89
Cle. C. & I. 89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Col. Ch. & I. 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Del. Lack. & W. 109	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Hann., St. Jos. 61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
do pref 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Illinoia Central.....	15 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Morris & Essex.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
B., Hart. & Erie 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Union Pacific.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
West. Un. Tel. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mariposa pref. 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Otto & Mar... 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Adams Express 81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Amer. Merch. Un. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
United States.....	56	57	57	57	57	57
Wells, Fargo.....	52	53	53	53	53	53

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—The business in Southern State bonds has been only moderately active and prices in some cases lower. Tennessee has been rather weak apparently in consequence of the failure to sell the railroads advertised last week. New South Carolinas have declined materially. Railroad bonds

have been in better demand than last week and prices generally well maintained. For the several new loans now offered a good demand prevails.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, Sept. 23.	Monday, Sept. 25.	Tuesday, Sept. 26.	Wednesday, Sept. 27.	Thursday, Sept. 28.	Friday, Sept. 29.
6s Tenn., old....	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
6s Tenn., new....	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
6s N.C., old....	*41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
6s N.C., new....	*23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
6s Virg., old....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
6s S.C., old....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
6s Missouri.....	*93 1/2	96	96	96	96	96
Cent. Pac. Gold 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Un. Pac. Ist.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
U. P. L'd Gt.	*82	83	84	84	84	84
U. P. Income.....	*79 1/2	80	80	80	80	80

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—The gold market was comparatively dull and steady during the early part of the week, and the rates on gold loans were easy, with a consideration also paid for carrying in most cases. The gold clique awaited the action of the Sub-Treasury on Thursday, in regard to the gold sale, as it was anticipated that a large amount might be disposed of; when it was found however that only \$2,000,000 had been sold, and total bids of \$12,578,000 the premium was advanced to 115, though the rates for borrowing continued easy. To-day the rates for borrowing were advanced to 1-32 per cent per day, but subsequently fell off, and the last rate was "flat." Private telegrams from London report that the shipments of specie to this country have not been large. Customs receipts for the week have been \$3,603,000.

The following tables will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open- ing est.	Low- est	High- est	Closing est.	Total Clearings	Open- ing est.	Gold Currency	Balances
Saturday, Sept. 23	115	114	115	115	\$1,068,600	\$2,271,160	\$2,949,084	
Monday, " 25	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	67,415,000	1,380,050	1,692,584	
Tuesday, " 26	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	1,255,000	2,055,000	1,839,313	
Wednesday, " 27	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	52,821,000	1,257,455	2,027,074	
Thursday, " 28	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	48,716,000	1,375,455	2,027,074	
Friday, " 29	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	46,736,000	1,755,125	2,143,125	

Current week..... 115 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 315,582,000 1,755,125 2,143,125

Previous week..... 114 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 383,290,000 3,125,350 3,649,28

Jan. 1, 1871, to date: 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin :

American gold (old coinage)	American silver (old coinage)
4 p. t. premium.	162 1/2 premium.
Sovereigns.....	112 1/2 110 1/2
Napoleons.....	83 1/2 80 1/2
German Thalers.....	7 80 1/2 7 75 1/2
Prussian Thalers.....	7 95 1/2 8 00
Kronen.....	6 50 1/2 6 50
English silver.....	7 75 1/2 7 75
Prussian thalers.....	7 70 1/2 7 70
Spanish ducatouloons.....	15 99 1/2 16 18 1/2
Mexican dollars.....	15 50 1/2 15 50
Patriot ducatouloons.....	15 50 1/2 15 50
American silver (new), 94 1/2 96 1/2 par	

American silver (old coinage) 162 1/2 premium.

Dimes and half dimes..... 108 1/2 108 1/2

Five francs..... 65 1/2 65 1/2

Frances..... 19 1/2 19 1/2

Prussian thalers..... 5 25 1/2 5 25 1/2

English silver..... 4 75 1/2 4 75 1/2

Prussian thalers..... 4 75 1/2 4 75 1/2

Spanish dollars..... 363 p. t. premium.

South American dollars..... 162 1/2 par

Foreign Exchange is again weak and short sight firm.

Quotations are as follows:

London prime bankers.	Good bankers.	Commercial.
Receipts	Gold	Currency
Saturday, Sept. 23	\$500,000	\$1,088,41
Monday, " 25	618,000	1,079,070
Tuesday, " 26	619,000	1,076,722
Wednesday, " 27	759,000	1,151,269
Thursday, " 28	620,000	1,093,812
Friday, " 29	567,000	1,047,886

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

Custom House	Sub-Treasury
Receipts	Gold
Saturday, Sept. 23	\$1,088,41
Monday, " 25	1,079,070
Tuesday, " 26	1,076,722
Wednesday, " 27	1,151,269
Thursday, " 28	1,093,812
Friday, " 29	1,047,886

Total..... \$3,600,000 \$4,728,402 67 \$3,610,366 03 \$7,645,113 91

Balance, Sept. 22..... \$62,819,023 89 \$14,861,202 58

Balance, Sept. 29..... \$63,966,476 54 \$11,981,175 44

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 23, 1871:

AVG. AMOUNT OF	LOANS AND	CIRCUIT.	NET	LEGAL

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Pacific.....	422,700	2,011,400	7,700	4,800	1,588,400	281,400
Rep. politc.....	2,000,000	515,100	568,900	82,800	534,900	281,400
Cham.....	450,000	2,267,000	53,000	131,800	2,681,300	50,900
People's.....	112,500	1,6,9,700	18,100	5,600	1,17,100	16,200
North American.....	1,000,000	3,119,900	106,000	28,000	2,955,000	298,200
Bauer.....	1,000,000	2,285,000	102,000	28,800	1,196,400	291,500
Irving.....	500,000	1,4,1,0,0	1,20	1,8,200	2,0,0,0	500,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,5,8,000	512,500	1,37,5,0	52,4,000	510,000
Citizens.....	400,000	1,63,100	53,500	132,400	1,6,60,00	53,700
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,16,100	20,600	3,900	2,191,100	28,300
Market.....	1,000,000	8,10,000	99,100	414,0	2,21,600	569,900
S. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,53,3,000	24,3,0	714,8,0	1,25,1,00	541,100
Shoe & Leather.....	700,000	3,44,0,000	10,400	78,2,000	2,56,3,000	779,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,4,2,000	4,700	1,3,000	1,3,000	661,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,1,5,000	5,8,0	550,800	2,2,6,100	661,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,71,5,000	54,600	33,900	2,50,6,000	73,700
Oriental.....	300,000	1,57,5,000	4,400	4,5,0	1,1,8,100	194,300
Marine.....	100,000	1,49,400	40,000	360,000	1,519,5,00	489,800
Atlantic.....	1,000,000	1,07,3,000	5,4,0	95,500	802,900	240,800
Importers & Traders'.....	1,000,000	1,2,0,000	169,600	4,9,000	13,154,000	3,41,000
Paris.....	2,000,000	2,4,5,100	12,000	91,000	22,5,000	3,41,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass'.....	500,000	1,30,8,000	67,400	304,000	310,200	2,0,6,000
Grocers'.....	360,000	51,8,000	5,200	1,3,000	145,300	2,0,6,000
North River.....	400,000	1,95,5,000	21,400	10,500	1,1,8,200	178,500
East River.....	350,000	1,02,9,000	14,800	221,500	66,900	2,8,000
Manufacturers & Mer'.....	500,000	1,5,1,0,0	2,900	700	1,2,7,000	193,000
Four National'.....	5,000,000	21,0,0,000	2,0,5,0	2,915,000	17,500,000	4,44,0,00
Cents' National'.....	5,000,000	12,6,5,000	48,000	1,61,600	1,1,6,000	35,000,000
Second National'.....	300,000	1,4,6,5,000	2,8,000	1,204,000	35,000,000	293,400
Ninth National'.....	1,297,200	7,5,800	86,600	6,9,200	6,91,100	1,75,600
First National'.....	300,000	5,3,7,800	8,300	29,100	5,28,00	1,299,900
Taird National'.....	1,000,000	6,8,0,000	4,700	784,000	6,560,2,00	2,000,000
New York N. Exchange'.....	5,000,000	1,30,5,000	700	267,800	937,19	305,3,00
Trust Co'.....	1,000,000	9,1,0,000	113,000	1,2,0,000	9,1,0,00	1,0,5,000
Bowes' Natl. nat'.....	250,000	1,350,4,00	1,2,0,0	2,0,0,000	1,1,6,2,00	99,000
New York County'.....	2,0,0,0	1,18,7,000	18,000	1,0,5,300	201,1,00	1,0,0,00
German-American'.....	1,000,000	3,5,50,700	207,2,00	3,48,1,000	293,400	1,0,0,00
Bill's Head'.....	200,000	1,65,100	5,400	7,6,00	1,720,500	1,0,0,00
Stuyvesant'.....	180,000	6,2,900	3,0,00	718,000	84,30	1,0,0,00
Elevated' Ward'.....	200,000	563,400	1,0,00	1,0,0,00	957,1,0	156,800
Eighty-third Ward'.....	200,000	96,5,00	2,0,00	220,000	450,00	166,000
American National'.....	200,000	97,5,00	4,800	1,1,07,00	339,800	1,0,0,00
Germany'.....	10,000	1,16,400	1,0,00	1,339,400	55,000	1,0,0,00
Manufacturers & Builders'.....	55,056,400	309,164,700	9,572,100	30,201,300	237,127,400	58,42,300
Fo's.....	55,056,400	309,164,700	9,572,100	30,201,300	237,127,400	58,42,300

* Same as last week. No report.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. 5,03,3,0	Net Deposits.....	Dec. 5,0,0,0
Specie.....	Dec. 6,5,300	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 5,393,40
Circulation.....	71,000		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past :

Bank.....	Loans.....	Specie'.....	Cir.ulation.....	Deposits.....	Tenders.....	Total net.....
Philad.iphia'.....	\$1,500,000	\$2,570,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,852,000	\$3,78,000	\$1,000,000
North America'.....	1,000,000	3,93,578	8,7,1	1,2,7,000	2,67,100	798,400
A. & C'.....	2,000,000	6,589,000	3,830	1,116,700	5,2,000	1,000,000
Commercial'.....	810,000	2,375,000	6,100	576,000	1,458,000	622,000
Mechanics'.....	800,000	2,322,000	86	376,000	1,7,2,000	49,530
Bank N. Liberties'.....	500,000	2,552,000	2,000	395,000	2,138,000	59,000
S. Newark'.....	240,000	1,37,5,000	12,000	47,100	1,448,500	21,100
Kensington'.....	200,000	1,38,4,000	4,810	3,000	1,050,324	223,592
Pen'.....	500,000	1,328,120	1,000	188,500	94,000	1,0,0,00
Western'.....	400,000	1,336,564	1,547	305,000	1,5,15,149	174,880
Manufacturers'.....	1,000,000	2,36,000	240,000	1,104,101	452,550	1,0,0,00
Bank of Commerce'.....	50,000	800,645	3,052	230,963	623,507	209,580
Girard'.....	1,000,000	3,791,000	12,000	729,000	2,801,000	594,000
Tradesmen's'.....	1,000,000	1,5,7,000	6,473	347,800	1,1,6,2,00	221,271
Consolidation'.....	300,000	6,6,2,17	22,000	874,153	270,000	220,000
City'.....	1,000,000	1,409,755	3,550	388,114	83,3,000	32,000
Commonwealth'.....	900,000	94,558	193,513	633,495	33,5,000	32,000
Uni. n'.....	300,000	1,751,000	429,000	1,314,000	450,000	1,0,0,00
Fl st'.....	1,000,000	3,929,000	8,000	357,000	1,559,000	218,000
Third.....	300,000	1,6,6,64	2,000	357,000	1,3,5,000	22,000
Fourth.....	200,000	890,000	2,000	386,076	1,16,365	266,911
Sixth.....	150,000	575,000	12,000	42,000	1,11,0,00	179,000
Seventh.....	250,000	2,0,6,000	2,000	27,000	1,919,000	135,000
Eighth.....	275,000	97,000	17,000	1,0,0,00	755,000	239,465
Central'.....	750,000	2,9,0,000	503,000	2,3,2,000	588,000	800,000
Bank of Republic'.....	1,000,000	4,8,000	410,000	3,387,000	1,0,0,00	180,000
Security'.....	250,000	516,000	153,000	268,000	1,0,0,00	180,000
Tot'.....	\$16,483,000	\$60,530,249	\$39,429	\$11,818,046	\$46,612,240	\$11,305,025

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Increase.....	8,0,0,04	Deposits.....	Increase.....	254,521
Specie.....	Increase.....	915	Circulation.....	Increase.....	14,871
Legal Tenders.....	Increase.....	77,057			

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Sept. 25, 1871:

Banks'.....	Capital.....	Loans.....	Specie'.....	L. T Notes, Deposits, Circula'n'.....
All'.....	\$1,500,000	\$2,570,000	\$3,000	\$137,053
Atlas'.....	1,000,000	2,2,0,00	646	2,7,7,000
Black-tone'.....	1,000,000	3,6,5,01	1,185	3,0,0,000
Boston'.....	1,000,000	2,030,000	1,500	1,15,0,000
Boyl' on'.....	1,000,000	1,01,650	10,165	210,2,00
Broadway'.....	200,000	512,820	48,700	276,548
Columbian'.....	1,000,000	2,399,341	47,24	502,3,00
Filot'.....	1,000,000	1,951,221	1,62,832	64,1,5
Everett'.....	200,000	7,5,43	6,06	58,005
Fan' ill H'ill'.....	1,000,000	2,319,891	85,42	142,708
Freem'a's'.....	1,000,000	1,5,3,2,00	2,317	145,743
Glo'.....	1,000,000	2,57,942	331,000	1,403,846
Holton'.....	1,000,000	2,18,0,00	1,0,0,000	285,105
Howard'.....	1,000,000	2,0,0,00	402	188,5,7
Market'.....	800,000	1,531,632	1,538	188,5,7
Massachusetts'.....	800,000	1,95,964	11,6	182,0,0
Mc'rick'.....	400,000	823,167	9,1	76,483
MERCHANTS'.....	8,000,000	7,361,557	126,131	95,2,9
Moon' Vernon'.....	200,000	614,9,9	747	88,6,7
New England'.....	1,000,000	2,17,7,3	5,745	453,305
North'.....	1,000,000	2,34,2,00	181,0,0	88,0,000
Oil' Bos'.....	900,000	2,0,6,000	110,99	552,900
Shawmut'.....	1,000,000	2,03,623	8,833	250,916
Shoe & Leather'.....	1,000,000	2,867,843	1,538	20,632
State'.....	2,000,000	3,920,203	9,262	416,226
St. R'k'.....	500,000	3,0,3,0,0	27,738	322,9,3
Taders'.....	1,000,000	1,04,221	3,153	111,1,4
Tenant'.....	2,0,0,00	8,0,0,00	3,0,0,00	85,4,7
Washington'.....	750,000	1,96,766	5,534	457,0,0
Fl st'.....	1,000,000	4,29,357	14,045	453,0,2
Second (Granite).....	1,600,000	4,67,994	11,195	54,125
Taird'.....	300,000	1,38,372	26,191	140,707
Bank of commerce'.....	2,000,000	4,17,696	9,699	732,300
Bank of N. America'.....	1,04,0,00	1,585,348	2,190	328,725
B'k'et Redemptions'.....	1,000,000	5,785,271	6,420	798,533

Bank of Republic'.....	1,500,000	8,07,416	1,000,000	1,70,338	12,457	212,000	816,875	788,000
City'.....	1,000,000	1,97,513	1,000,000	1,70,338	12,457	212,000	816,875	788,000
Ex'gic'.....	1,000,000	1,97,513	1,000,000	1,70,338	12,457	212,000	816,875	788,000
Exchange'.....	1,000,000	4,28,855	65,000	1,70,338	12,457	212,000	816,875	788,000
H. de' & Leather'.....	1,000,000	8,2,9,497	4,9,95	28,5,72	9,5,902	169,921	788,000	788,000
Verte'.....	2,000							

September 30, 1871.]

THE CHRONICLE.

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GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations in New York are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern, City and Railroad Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
NEW YORK. (U.S. Bonds quoted before.)				Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F'd.	83	95	Ware River, 7s, gold.	90	90	Phila. & Erie, 1st M. (gold) d. 81	92	92	Phila. & Erie, 1st Y. (cons. d. 81)	87	88
State Bonds.				do 2d Mort.	97	100	Waukegan Valley 1st M. gold, is.	90	90	do 1st Y. (cons. d. 81)	87	88	Phila. & Susquehanna.	100	100
Tennessee 6s, old.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	do do 3d Mort.	97	100	West Wisconsin, 7s, gold.	90	90	Albany & Susquehanna.	100	100	Ches. & Wilm., 1st M. 6, 78	91	91
do do new bonds.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	do do 4th Mort.	81 1/2	83	(Not previously quoted.)	90	90	Wash. & Phil., 1st M., conv. 8.	100	100	Ohio & Mich., 1st Mort.	100	100
Virginia 6s, old.	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	do do 5th Mortg.	105 1/2	108	Atch. & St. Louis.	100	101	do 2d M., 6, 1878.	95	95	West Jersey, 6, 1878.	92	92
do do new bonds.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	do do 6th Mortg.	96	98	Clev. & Ind. & Indiana.	94	94	do 2d Mort., 1, 1900.	92	92	Wilming. & Read., 1st M., 6, 1872.	94	94
do do registered old.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	do do 7th Mortg.	96	98	do 3d Mort.	100	100	do do 2d Mort.	92	92	Chesa. & Delaw., 1st M., 6, 1878.	85	85
do do do 1866.	66	66	66	do do 8th Mortg.	95	98	Lehigh Navigation.	6, 73	70	do do 3d Mort.	92	92	Long Island.	83	83
do do do 1871.	66	66	66	do do Consolidated.	95	98	do Gold Loan of 1864, 6, 78	87	87	do do 2d Mort.	92	92	do Gold Loan of 1864, 6, 78	85	85
do do do 1872.	66	66	66	Dubuque & Sioux City.	95	98	do do Convert of 1877, 6, 77	91	91	Morris, 1st M., 6, 1876.	90	90	do do Convert of 1877, 6, 77	91	91
do do do deferred do.	66	66	66	Dubuque & Sioux City.	95	98	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Georgia 6s.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Dubuque & Sioux City.	95	98	Marietta & Cinc., 1st pref.	20	25	Morris, 1st M., 6, 1876.	90	90	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, new bonds.	91	91	91	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 3d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, endorsed.	91	91	91	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	Morris, 1st M., 6, 1876.	90	90	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s.	91	91	91	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	New York & Harlem, pref.	125	125	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
North Carolina 6s, old.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	New York & Harlem, pref.	125	125	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do Funding Act, 1866.	34	34	34	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	New York & New Haven.	152	152	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do do 1868.	34	34	34	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do do new bonds.	34	34	34	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do do Special Tax.	34	34	34	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
South Carolina (s.).	72	72	72	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do do new bonds.	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Missouri 6s.	96	96	96	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do H. & St. Joseph.	96	96	96	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Louisiana 6s.	66	66	66	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do new bonds.	66	66	66	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do new floating debt.	66	66	66	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 6s, levered bonds.	71	71	71	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 8s, do.	85	85	85	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 8s, do 1870.	85	85	85	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, Penitentiary.	71	71	71	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, of 1910.	92	92	92	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
California 7s.	114	114	114	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 13s, large bonds.	114	114	114	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Connecticut 6s.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Rhode Island 6s.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Alabama 5s.	66	66	66	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 8s.	100	100	100	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 8s Mont & Eufla R.	100	100	100	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 8s, Chat. & Chat. R.	100	100	100	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Arkansas 6s, funded.	58	59 1/2	59 1/2	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, L. & Ft. S. 1s.	58	59 1/2	59 1/2	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, Memphis & L. B.	59	59	59	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, L. R. P. & N. O.	59	59	59	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, Miss. Ouc. & RR.	59	59	59	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, Ark & Cent. R.	59	59	59	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Oho 6s, 1875.	108	108	108	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 6s, 1881.	108	108	108	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Illinois 6s, coupon.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Kentucky 6s.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do War Loan.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Indiana 6s, War Loan.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Michigan 6s, 1873.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 6s, real estate.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 6s, subscription.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, 1876.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, 1878.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, 1879.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, 1880.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 7s, 1881.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M., 1877.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Long Dock Bonds.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do 2d Mort.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Harlem & Mort.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do Con. & Mich. S. F.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do T. H., 1st M.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do 2d pref.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do Income 8s.	81	81	81	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Illinois Central 7 p. c., 1875.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
Astor & T. H., 1st M.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do 2d pref.	101	101	101	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10
do do Income 8s.	81	81	81	St. L. & Mich. Mountain, 1st M.	92	92	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10	do do 2d pref.	10	10

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on another page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q.-J.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will soon be published in the CHRONICLE. These tables are designed to furnish more valuable and detailed information in regard to all marketable stocks and bonds than has ever before been published in tabular shape. Until the new tables are ready there may be some irregularity in the insertion of our present table pages, which subscribers will be kind enough to overlook, in view of the improvements in this department of the CHRONICLE, of which they will soon have the benefit.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.—The President remarks: At our last annual meeting the report for the year ending June 30, 1870, showed a heavy increase of business over that of the preceding year. Our business at that time, and the anticipation of additional motive power, justified us in the hope that we would have an increase of at least ten per cent for the past year, the first quarter giving us about nine per cent gain over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

We feel sure that such would have been the case, but for a series of troubles over which we have no control. First, the floods of Virginia, commencing on 30th of September, causing an entire stoppage of their roads for thirty days. This not only occasioned the loss of all Eastern freight and passenger business for one of the heaviest months, but influenced many of our friends to look to other lines, which has affected us materially through the year. The amount of loss to us it is hard to estimate.

This was followed by the effect of the war in Europe, causing such a decline in the price of cotton as to cut off the income of our people to an extent that materially affected our receipts from through and local business, and which accounts for our loss in receipts from passenger traffic, say—

Through passengers..... \$64,844 43
Local passengers..... 88,726 01

Total..... \$153,570 44

The opening of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the improved condition of the Northwestern road, and the perfecting of the route via Vicksburg to Montgomery and points east, have caused us to lose largely of the business heretofore derived from St. Louis. Yet our entire loss of freight receipts is only \$19,475 30.

This small decrease is accounted for by an increase of 24,165 bales of local cotton, an increase in local rates for short distances, and the movement of an increase of 46,248 bales of through cotton, which nearly compensated for the loss of St. Louis business, and the cessation of eastern business caused by the Virginia flood.

Our additional equipment enabled us to do this business promptly and gave us as rents received from connecting roads an increase of \$32,837 89, which is a good interest on the amount invested.

We have endeavored to keep our expenses to the lowest point possible consistent with the proper maintenance of the value of the company's property.

RECEIPTS.

From passengers.....	\$665,323 21
" freights.....	619,182 92
" mail service.....	42,891 24
" express service.....	36,000 00
" other sources.....	54,034 09

Total receipts..... \$1,417,441 46

EXPENSES.

Operating expenses.....	\$894,522 35
Extraordinary expenses.....	304,484 21

1,199,006 56

Net receipts..... \$218,434 90

Operating expenses..... 63 11-100 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of gross receipts.
Gross expenses..... 84 59-100 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of gross receipts.

Compared with previous year, this shows decrease of 2 14-100 per cent, operating, and an increase of 4 26-100 per cent in gross expenses to gross receipts. Full receipts would, of course, have made this comparison more favorable.

The amount paid for interest on funded debt, taxes, interest and exchange, etc., is..... \$319,775 26

Amount of deficit from operating road after making all payments for the year..... 101,340 36

The sale of our Selma and Meridian bonds, and amounts realized from other assets, have enabled us to pay this deficit and reduce floating debt..... 95,689 07

ROADWAY DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer in charge of this department, it will be seen that the total cost of

Maintenance of way, proper, is.....	\$219,150 70
Others items in charge of chief engineer.....	107,046 19
Amount of extraordinary expenses (roadway).....	75,961 93

Total expenses, engineer's department.....	\$402,178 82
Same for previous year.....	566,985 75
Showing decrease from previous year.....	\$164,806 93

The details of these expenditures are fully stated in the report to which we refer.

The purchase of 650 tons of steel rails, referred to in last annual report, has been modified. Steel rails advancing in value, we sold our contract at a profit, and entered into contracts for 1,600 tons of iron rails at lower rates than could have been obtained at the time of contracting for the steel rails. We did not believe that the traffic of the road was sufficient to warrant the difference between the cost of steel and iron. With this 1,600 tons of new iron we propose to replace every defective rail between Stevenson and Memphis, using the new iron in entire sections, and the good rails taken out, to replace bad iron elsewhere.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Our whole outlay for the past year, including interest and expenses, was \$1,518,781 82. For the next year we estimate that it will range from \$1,300,000 to \$1,400,000, and all receipts above that amount can be used in paying dividends.

CONNECTIONS.

We are gratified to announce the completion of the road to Little Rock, with prospects of its extension to Fort Smith in a short time. There is but little doubt of the building of a narrow gauge road from Devalls Bluff, via Pine Bluff, Camden and Shreveport, to connect with the Texas Pacific at Marshall, Texas, which will add greatly to our business.

No work has been done in the State of Arkansas looking to our connection with the different roads centering at Springfield, Mo., and but little on the line connecting us with St. Louis.

The South and North Alabama Railroad will be completed in the next twelve months. Under an arrangement with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, our business is placed upon the same footing as their own, which will be of great value to us, without any outlay on our part. By this line, via Elyton, we trust soon to have a connection with Atlanta. Other Southern connections are spoken of.

The prospect of a connection with the eastern cities, via Sparta, Tenn., and Cincinnati, is more favorable than heretofore.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.

Receipts.

Cash on hand June 30, 1870.....	\$87,165 50
Gross earnings for year.....	1,117,441 46
Sale of stocks.....	154,175 00
Amount paid on bills receivable.....	8,965 83
Sale of coupon bonds.....	233,000 00
Amount collected of South Carolina Railroad.....	1,717 99
Decrease in amount due from individuals.....	11,254 66
Sale of Tennessee coupons.....	22,592 38
Sam Tate, Receiver, account paid.....	24,060 48
Increase of bills payable.....	38,776 80
Increase of amount due State of Tennessee.....	46,450 00

\$2,045,600 10

Disbursements.

Road expenses.....	\$894,522 35
Extraordinary expenses.....	304,481 21
Interest on State debt.....	121,617 74
Interest on company bonds.....	160,510 00
State and county taxes.....	27,483 40
Interest and exchange account.....	5,932 08
Suspense account.....	4,232 04
Paid on construction account.....	5,425 50
Increase of materials for road.....	9,369 15
Sinking Fund, State of Tennessee.....	34,000 00
Increase of account vs. United States.....	2,361 56
Increase in amount due from railroads.....	22,168 74
Increase in amount due from agents.....	3,785 68
Increase in endorsed City of Memphis coupons.....	3,989 49
Decrease of amount due banks and bankers.....	91,399 06
Decrease of amount due on company coupons.....	2,196 37
Decrease of amount due on pay rolls.....	1,725 92
Decrease of amount due on dividends.....	3,906 24
Decrease of amount due on State interest.....	9,085 80
Decrease of amount due on United States taxes.....	8,650 62
Decrease of amount due to railroads.....	41 28
Decrease of amount due to individuals.....	14,568 52
Difference in profit and loss account.....	234,015 99
Cash on hand June 30, 1871.....	77,170 30

\$2,045,600 10

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD JUNE 30, 1871.

Dr.

Stock and property.....	\$386,008 26
Interest and expenses.....	1,518,781 82
Assets.....	771,054 51

Cr.

Floating debt.....	\$469,854 81
Receipts.....	1,417,441 46

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Report for the year ending March 31, 1871:

Gross earnings have been.....	\$1,270,621 98
Transportation expenses have been.....	627,235 93

Leaving for interest on bonds, taxes and dividends \$643,326 05

The operating expenses have been 49 36-100 per cent of the gross earnings.

The earnings per mile have been..... \$21,177 03

Number of passengers carried..... 753,787

Number of tons of freight moved in narrow gauge cars..... 486,030

The net earnings have been 12 68-100 per cent, out of which two cash dividends have been paid to the stockholders of four per each, free from Government tax.

The lease entered into on the 1st of May, 1863, between the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company was so modified on the 23d of June, 1870, that the lessee agrees to pay to the stockholders of the lessor $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, in semi-annual installments of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each; commencing April 1, 1872, and thereafter on the 1st days of October and April. The amount to be paid by the lessee will not exceed \$35,000 per annum; all over this sum earned on the capital stock will inure to the benefit of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

	INCOME.	
From passengers.....	\$470,452 31	
" freight.....	544,149 78	
" mails and express.....	23,571 83	
" rents to other companies.....	210,000 00	
" rent of machinery.....	12,690 43	
" interest.....	30,813 81	
" miscellaneous.....	8,937 82	
		<u>\$1,270,621 98</u>
	EXPENSES.	
For operating.....	\$627,2 5 93	
" taxes and insurance.....	54,386 48	
" interest on bonds.....	144,990 00	
		<u>\$826,672 41</u>
Leaving as net earnings for the year.....		<u>\$443,949 57</u>
Out of which two dividends have been declared, viz:		
No. 30—October 24, 1870.....	\$140,000 00	

Leaving as net earnings for the year

Out of which two dividends have been declared, viz :
No. 30—October 24, 1870..... \$140,000 00
No. 31—April 4, 1871

Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Company.
Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1871.

Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1871.		RECEIPTS.
From passengers.....		\$67,842 12
" freight.....		77,500 03
" mails and express.....		6,756 19
" rents, &c.....		237 78
		\$152,136 12
Applied as follows:		
For operating expenses and renewal of bridges.....	\$103,678 03	
" taxes and insurance.....	3,437 45	
" interest paid on bonds.....	44,387 00	
" general interest.....	170 50	
		\$151,672 58
Balance to C., H. and D. R. R.....		\$463 54
Amount due C., H. and D. R. R., March 31, 1850.....		17,832 64

Balance - March 31, 18

Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company—Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1871.

	RECEIPTS.	
From passengers.....	\$316,569 11	
" freight.....	70,932 46	
" mails and express.....	40,823 61	
" rents.....	504 98	
		<u>\$1,061,830 19</u>
For town of Perryburg, bonds and interest.....		12,837 50
Total.....		\$1,074,667 69
Applied as follows:		
For operating expenses.....	\$633,156 87	
" interest paid on bonds.....	204,296 99	
" general interest.....	1,086 71	
" taxes and insurance.....	34,218 54	
" sinking fund.....	30,000 00	

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Rock Is and Pacific		Clev Col Cin St	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1,42 m.) \$113,101	(890 m.) 521,480	(431 m.) \$241,108	(465 m.) 343,555	Jan.	(1,157 m.) \$892,092	(1,223 m.) \$706,024	(502-90 m.) 655,427	(500 m.) 351,767	(590 m.) \$401,275
391,176	481,085	315,093	328,108	Feb.	830,286	753,782	602,481	319,141	449,654
488,331	578,870	388,726	312,806	Mar.	1,112,165	585,559	774,993	645,759	500,303
633,758	736,250	328,390	318,039	April.	1,112,190	929,077	789,641	388,385	464,314
768,719	917,700	315,832	148,6-5	May.	1,208,414	1,177,895	1,094,101	419,932	536,648
729,274	795,375	402,854	108,658	June.	1,251,950	1,120,284	1,094,101	(523,841	555,231
783,099	819,100	351,044	418,709	July.	1,157,056	1,034,392	1,094,101	545,606	481,196
807,815	995,063	493,231	506,680	Aug.	1,037,973	1,227,512	1,094,101	623,652	558,822
777,183	.....	506,623	497,519	Sept.	1,305,672	1,259,282	736,664	524,571	317,887
828,447	.....	468,212	475,608	Oct.	1,371,780	1,306,538	590,151	688,122	319,230
746,800	.....	397,515	441,197	Nov.	1,140,145	1,037,963	470,236	478,370	319,573
612,805	.....	340,350	491,263	Dec.	845,708	773,194	439,468	465,032	284,156
7,983,513	.....	4,081,562	4,849,404	Year.	13,355,461	.....	5,900,936	.....	3,280,420
Illinoian Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		Fort Missouri	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
1869, 1870.	1871.	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(825 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)
662,000	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	\$184,119	\$357,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$396,511	\$396,500
\$630,137	\$628,380	623,540	699,541	Jan.	320,636	389,127	442,605	382,708	327,431
524,603	578,178	565,145	908,908	Feb.	386,527	384,430	411,685	433,774	377,571
709,644	640,326	606,845	104,585	Mar.	411,814	412,020	470,702	460,287	432,884
568,288	555,987	588,661	308,641	April.	403,516	406,283	480,847	610,844	662,367
640,974	684,533	695,445	100,730	May.	295,625	263,187	472,096	678,800	755,737
778,260	712,146	739,989	117,695	June.	320,960	326,891	422,015	586,542	658,018
596,226	625,315	714,854	116,198	July.	353,563	378,880	529,890	624,434	481,113
811,363	800,051	831,308	111,127	Aug.	473,516	467,990	724,514	808,318	196,720
979,400	901,235	112,014	128,998	Sept.	490,772	511,477	1,039,811	808,318	264,690
914,406	903,225	125,376	153,531	Oct.	448,119	453,873	801,163	791,014	266,836
696,677	811,707	129,306	144,023	Nov.	374,542	423,735	496,550	529,758	234,962
.....	110,837	141,376	110,837	Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,726
Year.	1,301,345	1,418,865	7,250,668	7,421,661	8,283,489	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,223,482	8,678,958	8,678,958	4,749,163	4,791,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<u>Ohio & Mississippi.</u>	<u>Pacific of Mo.</u>	<u>Iron Mt.</u>	<u>St. L. Atch. & T. Haute.</u>	<u>Tel. & Wab. & Western.</u>	<u>Union Pacific</u>
1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1869. 1870.	1871. 1869.	1870. 1871.
(340 m.) (393 m.)	(355 m.) (355 m.)	(210 m.) (210 m.)	(210 m.) (222 m.)	(282 m.) (521 m.)	(1038 m.) (1038 m.)
\$196,787 215,981	\$202,447 218,735	\$92,165 126,218	\$132,622 \$153,392	\$24,192 \$257,663	\$528,582 479,572
28,2.4 258,554	267,367 236,341	95,665 122,372	127,817 158,788	124,810 240,394	500,139 373,924
253,065 284,99	295,566 319,954	102,583 144,637	155,950 173,216	134,704 295,298	393,455 539,239
250,933 243,650	279,543 285,416	101,265 129,590	171,868 172,347	140,302 311,833	680,970 604,247
1 246,366 222,263	292,096 284,732	115,175 117,664	157,397 183,390	121,529 340,892	882,580 724,466
1 249,987 189,341	2 9,483 75,351	116,242 114,786	154,132 150,719	139,761 348,880	716,450 728,174
21 219 211,372	279,462 287,510	107,524 118,016	144,164 129,567	153,571 310,800	533,994 643,458
300,971 288,489	325,044 329,270	122,000 311,489	186,888 167,305	450,46 466,431	552,079 664,050
318,957	337,649	124,124	202,238 175,453	470,20	728,525
355,187	329,091	127,069	204,552 163,284	508,042	719,623
316,054	321,490	121,791	189,351 152,909	422,368 451,293	517,379
1 250,471	287,825	119,073	108,559 137,794	434,283 386,254	482,8 F
3,188,177	3,518,463	1,343,032	Year.. 2,014,542 1,885,503	4,252,312 4,426,259	7,522,119

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.		Stock Out- standing.	DIVIDEND.			COMPANIES.		Stock Out- standing.	DIVIDEND.			
			Periods.	Date.	Last paid.				Periods.	Date.	Last paid.	
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.						For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.						
Baileys.	PAR					Baird ad.	PAR					
Albany & Susquehanna.....	50	3,375,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3½	Oswego and Syracuse.....	No. 252	50	482,400	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	4
Allegheny Valley, May 27.....	50	2,262,500	Jan. & July.	Pacific (of N.Y.) April 22.....	100	3,62,300	5,000,000
Atlantic and Gulf.....	100	3,691,200	....	....	....	Panama, No. 252	100	100,000	Jan. & July.	D.C., '70	3
Atlan. & St. Lawrence* No. 25, 100	2,494,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar., '71	2	Pennsylvania, N.A.	50	40,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	5		
Atlanta and West Point, No. 23, 100	1,223,200	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	Philad. and Erie, Mar. II.....	50	6,000,200	Jan. & July.	....	....	....
Augusta and Savannah*.....	100	733,700	June & Dec.	June, '71	3½	do do do pref.	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	
Baltimore and Ohio, April 8.....	100	16,700,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	4	Philadelphia and Read, Feb. 11.....	100	30,401,600	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	
Washington Branch.....	50	1,630,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	5	Philadel. & Trenton, May 20.....	100	1,259,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	5	
Parkersburg Branch.....	50	5,239,531	....	....	Phila., Germ. & Norw. May 20.....	100	9,62,500	Quarterly.	Sept., '71	3	
Berkshire, Jan. 21.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	May, '71	1½	Pittsb., & Connellsville.....	50	1,78,926	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21.....	100	19,150,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3	Pitts., Clr. & L. M., 20.....	20	2,24,000	....	....	....
Bost., Com. Mont. No. 372.....	100	800,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3	do do pref.	10	3,000,00	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247, 100	25,000,000	....	....	....	Pitts., F.W. G. Guar. Mar. 11, 1881.....	100	19,714,283	Quarterly.	July, '71	1½	
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21.....	100	2,000,000	....	....	Potowmack, N.Y. No. 252	100	6,67,600	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	
Boston and Providence, Jan. 21, 100	1,300,000	....	....	do Yarmouth stock certificate	100	292,400	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	3		
Buffalo, New York and Erie*.....	100	950,000	June & Dec.	June, '71	3½	Providence & Worcester, Jan. 21, 100	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	
do do scrip, 100 per cent, paid	100	1,081,300	....	....	Rensselaer & Saratoga No. 252	100	6,000,000	April & Oct.	July, '71	5	
Camden and Atlantic, May 20.....	100	5,239,920	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	5	Richmond and Danville No. 255, 100	100	4,000,00	....	....	....
do do scrip of Joint Co.'s '69 & '70	100	377,850	....	....	Richmond Petersburg No. 255, 100	100	847,100	....	....	....
Camden and Atlantic, May 20.....	50	371,100	....	....	do preferred, Ogd., Mar. 18, 100	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	
Cape Cod, Jan. 21.....	60	731,200	....	....	Buttland, common.....	100	2,700,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
Catawissa* May 20.....	50	1,159,500	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, 100	100	2,000,000	Annually.	May, '68	3	
do preferred.....	50	2,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3	do do do pref.	100	2,040,000	....	....	....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri*.....	100	676,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	1½	St. Louis, J. C. Wright, & Chicago*.....	100	10,000	....	....	....
Cent. Georgia & Bank Co. No. 231, 100	4,666,500	June & Dec.	July, '71	5	Sandusky Mansfield Newark.....	100	2,623,750	....	....	....
Central of New Jersey, May 14, 100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Ju., '71	4	Schuylkill Valley* May 20, 100	100	910,350	Jan. & July.	July, '71	2½ P%		
Central Ohio.....	50	2,125,000	June & Dec.	June, '71	3	Shamokin Val & Pott's May 20, 100	100	800,450	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
do preferred.....	50	400,000	June & Dec.	June, '71	3	Shore Line Railway.....	100	678,300	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	
Central Pacific No. 262, 100	48,374,250	....	....	South Carolina April 15.....	100	5,819,255	Quarterly.	July, '71	2½ P%		
Cheshire, preferred, Jan. 21.....	2,200,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	South Side (Va.) June 24.....	100	1,365,600	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton, Mar. 25.....	100	8,255,500	Mar. & Sept.	May, '71	3½	Syracuse, Bingham & New-Y. No. 352	100	3,938,900	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
do do preferred.....	100	2,425,000	Mar. & Sept.	May, '71	3	Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	50	1,695,825	January.	July, '71	5	
Chic., Burling. & Quincy, July 22.....	17,590,000	Mar. & Sept.	July, '71	5	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	100	3,000,000	....	....	....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*.....	100	3,620,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do do E. D., 1st pref. 100	100	1,700,000	January.	July, '70	11-3	
Chicago and Northwest, Aug. 26.....	100	14,77,359	June & Dec.	June, '71	5	do W. D., 2d pref. 100	100	1,000,000	....	....	....
Chi. Rock Is. & Pac., July 20.....	100	19,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	Trotwood, Wash. West, July 1, 100	100	15,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	3	
Cin., Hamil. & Dayton, May 29, 100	5,390,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '71	4	Union Pacific, Mar. 18.....	100	3,674,500	....	....	....
Cin., Richm. & Chicago* No. 263, 100	382,600	....	....	Utica and Black River, No. 252, 100	100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5		
Cincin. Sand. & Clev. No. 278, 50	2,967,500	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,500,000	June & Dec.	June, '71	5		
Conn. & Passaic, pf. No. 281, 100	100	428,616	....	....	Vermont & Massachu., Jan. 21, 100	100	2,360,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	
Cleveland & Indiana, Jan. 21.....	100	1,666,345	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	Western & Atlantic.....	100	3,506,300	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	
Connecticut River, Jan. 21.....	100	1,710,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do do do pref.	100	1,209,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
Cumberland and Maryland, May 23.....	100	2,056,750	Mar. & Nov.	May, '71	3	Wilmington & Western.....	100	1,400,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	3	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Jan. 22.....	100	7,482,225	Quarterly.	Aug., '71	2½	Wolcott, Vt. & N.Y. No. 352	100	1,255,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
Columbus and Xenia*.....	100	11,000,000	Oct., '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Sept., '71	3-25		
Concord.....	50	1,730,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	2	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Sept., '71	1-30	
Conn. & Passaic, pf. No. 281, 100	100	3,391,200	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	3	
Connecticut River, Jan. 21.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	3	
Cumberland and Mahoning* No. 247, 50	100	1,316,500	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,633,350	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	5	
Dayton and Michigan* No. 263, 50	100	2,400,000	....	....	do preferred.....	100	15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	5	
Delaware.....	100	2,026,216	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	Lehigh Coal and Navigation, June 3' 100	100	4,949,900	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	
Delaware, Lack. & West, May 20, 100	1,970,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	Monongahela Navigation Co. 50	100	1,025,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5		
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249, 100	1,470,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	Morris (consolidated) June 10, 100	100	1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Sept., '71	3-25		
do do do pref. 100	100	2,935,000	December.	Dec., '69	7	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Sept., '71	1-30	
Dubuque and Sioux City*.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	2	Pennsylvania.....	100	4,337,950	Feb. & Aug.	July, '71	5	
Eastern (Mass.), Jan. 21.....	100	1,062,600	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,908,307	Feb. & Aug.	July, '71	5	
East Pennsylva., May 20.....	100	1,309,300	Jan. & July.	July, '71	4	do preferred.....	100	2,000,775	Feb. & Aug.	July, '71	5	
East Tenn., Va. & Georg., No. 244, 100	3,192,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	2½	Westmoreland & Tidewater.....	100	2,907,850	....	....	....
Emilia & Williamsport*, May 20, 100	500,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65	3		
do do do pref. 100	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley.....	100	3,400,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '69	5	
Huntingdon and Broad Top*.....	50	615,300	Jan. & July.	July, '71	3	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Illinois Central, April 8, 100	2,115,300	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.....	50	6,185,897	Mar. & Sept.	Aug., '71	3	Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Jeffersonville, Ind., & No. 251, 100	2,000,000	Jan. & Sept.	Sept., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Kansas Pacific, Ma., 25.....	100	8,725,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Lackawanna & Bloomsburgh May 20, 50	335,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Lake Shore & Mich. South, May 27, 100	35,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Lake Valley, May 20.....	100	15,159,400	Mar. & Sept.	Aug., '71	3	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Little Miami, No. 21, 50	4,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Little Schuylkill* May 20.....	100	1,616,400	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Long Island, No. 252, 50	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Louis., Cin. & Lex., pf. No. 276, 50	845,700	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Louisville and New-Orl., No. 283, 100	8,681,500	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Macon and Western.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Maine Central, July 1.....	100	1,400,500	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Marietta & Cin., 1st pri. May 6, 50	1,310,719	May & Nov.	May, '71	2	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
do do 2d pref. 100	100	1,460,368	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '66	3½	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Manchester & Lawrence, No. 4, 100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	2	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Memphis and Charlotte, No. 247, 100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Michigan Central, July 15.....	100	1,661,700	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Milwaukee and St. Paul, June 10.....	100	11,42,588	January.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
do do do pref. 100	100	1,42,588	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Mine Hill & Sch. Haven* May 25, 100	3,856,450	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5		
Mobile and Ohio, June 10.....	100	1,738,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Montgomery and West Point*.....	100	4,441,144	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '66	5	
Morris and Essex*, No. 250, 100	9,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '71	5	do preferred.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. &				

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 29, 1871.

There has been a good degree of activity in the markets the past week, but there has been an unsettled tone pervading business circles, and considerable irregularity to prices, with frequent fluctuations. This is not surprising in view of the many conflicting influences at work, and the febleness of speculative confidence in leading staples. The state of the money markets at home and abroad have a tendency to check an advance in such staples of export as cotton, bread-stuffs and provisions, to which many circumstances impart a buoyancy of feeling. This, however, cannot be regarded as a wholly unfortunate circumstance, for an excited speculation in them at the commencement of the crop year could hardly fail to work widespread injury.

Provisions have shown a good deal of activity, both for export and home use, and prices show a pretty general improvement, the most decided, however, in prime Mess Pork, Lard, and Cheese. The magnitude of the requirements which our market has been compelled to meet may be discovered from the following figures, showing the exports of Provisions from New York from Nov. 1, 1870, to Sept. 26, 1871, and for the corresponding period of the previous season.

	1870-'71.	1869-'70.	Increase
Pork.....	bbls..	141,154	66,946
Beef.....	pkgs..	13,877	63,896
Lard.....	lbs..	84,909,960	59,162,423
Bacon.....	lbs..	64,114,466	36,420,408
Butter.....	lbs..	5,344,560	4,028,611
Cheese.....	lbs..	66,477,518	13,102,832
Tallow.....	lbs..	28,993,455	9,218,208

And it may be added that while this export movement has been going on prices have experienced a decline almost ruinous to packers and dealers. To-day's market was scarcely so firm, generally, and the closing prices of leading staples were \$13 50 for Mess Pork, \$11 for (1,000 lbs.) prime Mess Pork, 10c. for prime steam Lard, 8½c. for long clear Bacon, and 13½c. for prime factory Cheese. Some large contracts have been made during the week by shippers for bacon, lard and beef, to be delivered as made, at prices not far from those ruling on the spot. Tallow has been active, and prime advanced to 9½@9½c.

Freights have been inactive, with a partial decline and much irregularity in rates. Liverpool steamers have taken Wheat as low as 10½d. and as high as 11½d., closing at 11d. Charters to Cork for orders with grain have been done pretty freely at 8s. 3d. @ 8s. 9d., mostly at 8s. 6d. Petroleum charters moderately active.

Hops have been moderately active and fair for the finer sorts. Hay has been dull. Whiskey has been scarce and advanced to \$1 per gallon. Fruits have been active. Sardines, citron and old raisins are higher, with a good general demand. Fish have been more active, with some advance for mackerel. Tobacco has been rather quiet; in Kentucky leaf the sales have been only about 700 hhds., some portion for export; prices are maintained, but do not show much firmness. The expectation that the growing districts would be visited by frost this week, has not been realized. We quote:—Lugs, light and heavy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; common and medium leaf, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; good to fine do., 11 @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; selections, 13 @ 14 c. The business in seed leaf shows a great falling off, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales have been: 300 cases Connecticut and 150 do. Western on private terms; 100 cases Pennsylvania, 18c.; 100 do. State, 30@33c. Spanish tobacco quiet and unchanged.

Tin has advanced in price, on the news of the auction sale at Amsterdam, but no large movement was reported; Straits sold at 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, English at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c, and Banca at 41c, gold.

Pig Iron has remained firmer in price; No. 1 American sold at \$37, and Glengarnoch Scotch at \$35@36.
Hides have remained about steady, with a light stock of

Petroleum has been declining with a good business to-day; sales of refined for this month at 24c, and for the last half of October at 24½c. The features in Naval Stores have been a decided advance in prices of Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, with a large business in the former to-day at 65@67½c, the latter figure for lots in shipping order. Strained Rosin sold at \$3.60@3.70.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

[September 30, 1871.]

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Metals, &c.—							
Cutlery	279	5,331	3,354	Hardware	171	4,293	5,518
Iron, &c. bars.	53,563	895,882	649,572	Lead, pigs.	20,887	440,013	421,963
Splelter	455,617	6,619,082	5,616,820	Steel.	4,660	168,473	105,581
Alum.	21,060	411,392	301,068	Brass.	30,395	73,851	73,531
Glass	12,196	33,181	11,415	Brassware.	20,395	73,851	73,531
Glass plate	4,655	9,068	6,912	Brass.	4,660	168,473	105,581
Buttons	113	5,068	4,136	Brass, boxes.	20,395	73,851	73,531
Coal, tons.	4,344	98,357	42,120	Brass, boxes.	6,839	111,453	77,625
Cooperage	12,042	81,288	22,671	Brass.	32,079	4,376,406	3,919,403
Coffee, bugs.	12,042	666,290	1,000	Clothes, lin.	2,083	376,896	555,034
Cotton bales.	83	3,933	—	Clothes, & bls.	2,083	376,896	555,034
Drugs, &c.—				Clothes, boxes &	569	820,301	564,961
Bark, Peruvian	666	20,141	12,996	Clothes, bags.	569	820,301	564,961
Bleas powders	223	22,380	11,511	Clothes, hardware.	6,321	833,363	79,390
Brimstone, tons.	386	38,000	4,747	Tobacco.	4,321	38,261	28,570
Copper	356	8,777	5,453	Waste.	64	3,361	4,930
Cream Tartar	393	2,296	1,471	Wines, &c.—	1,738	128,711	107,385
Gambier	845	7,409	16,385	Wines.	5,3	151,888	201,981
Gums, crude.	100	3,580	3,390	Wool, bales.	4,428	61,000	30,955
Gum, Arabic.	52	5,188	4,838	Articles report'd.	1,191	by value.	—
Indigo	52	2,109	1,191	Spices, &c.—	\$30,589	1,386,558	1,038,631
Madder	17	441	1,391	Cigars.	2,912	Corks.	1,938
Oil, essential.	1,011	34,111	45,873	Corks.	2,912	10,426	8,710
Oil, Olive.	585	1,361	1,112	Fancy goods.	71,266	1,011,256	762,586
Opium.	1,090	13,833	41,310	Fish.	2,334	245,211	265,533
Soda, bl-carb.	1,141	34,785	21,310	Fruits, &c.—	18,817	645,367	575,710
Soda, sal.	1,090	13,833	41,310	Fruit.	2,334	245,211	265,533
Soda, ash.	1,090	34,785	21,310	Fruit.	2,334	245,211	265,533
Pixx.	589	10,111	1,533	Oranges.	1,128,191	541,489	500,800
Fruit.	113	5,375	3,824	Nuts.	2,541	932,069	406,708
Gauze cloth.	240	8,463	6,287	Raisins.	1,682	566,872	583,998
Hair.	290	5,149	6,170	Hides undressed.	231,270	9,135,935	6,929,614
Hemp, bales.	6,730	91,919	80,310	Rice.	4,133	630,076	463,520
Hides, &c.—				Spices, &c.—	316	832,663	182,610
Bristles.	31	1,638	1,008	Cigars.	4,273	832,663	182,610
Hides, dressed.	201	11,132	22,222	Cigars.	25	6,285	32,381
India rubber.	336	31,265	22,459	Pepper.	49,186	170,961	207,533
Ivory.	24	5,703	4,914	Salt-petre.	660	169,930	212,261
Jewelry, &c.—				Wools.—			
Jewelry.	91	3,988	3,034	Cork.	5,463	211,200	109,210
Watches.	23	1,137	962	Fustic.	4,435	39,074	51,423
Linenseed.	4,000	63,112	40,603	Logwood.	1,794	280,571	283,559
Mosses.	710	132,630	73,374	Mahogany.	486	89,821	101,050

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes...pkgs.	139	5,303	5,911	Oil cake, pkgs.	3,510	43,971	35,710
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.	53	3,1	4,252
Flour, mills.	81,522	2,534,711	2,628,737	Peanuts, bags.	...	43,574	—
Wheat.	1,390,111	15,623,993	15,119,489	Provisions.			
Corn.	1,241,021	21,155,879	6,412,296	Butter, pkgs.	19,699	462,102	335,809
Oats.	456,357	7,231,050	6,29,311	Cheese.	7,115	1,600,128	995,800
Rye.	130,173	475,751	36,382	Cutomats.	9,6	12,681	24,155
Barley, &c.	95,305	911,953	1,391,514	Eggs.	6,224	331,251	244,125
Grass seed.	3,578	105,893	65,833	Meat.	1,618	1,618	1,618
Beans.	160	35,740	17,143	Beef, pkgs.	28	80,050	60,018
Peas.	160	35,740	17,143	Lard, pkgs.	910	1,684,644	50,554
C. meal/bobs.	2,242	14,530,514	5,471	Lard, kegs.	375	26,150	20,179
Cotton, bales.	10,591	666,399	438,591	Starch, pkgs.	2	13,173	13,160
Hemp, bales.	40	2,268	2,436	Starch.	8,73	20,981	19,963
Hides, &c.—No.	6,005	320,743	301,042	Sauerkraut.	135	15,285	8,655
Hops, bals.	1,147	3,042	3,042	Tallow, pkgs.	675	2,000	13,317
Leather, sides.	61,110	2,550,112	1,817,253	Tallow, pkgs.	675	2,000	13,317
Molasses, bals.	41,753	14,751	14,751	Tobacco, pkgs.	5,631	88,759	296,874
Navy Stores, &c.	115	6,518	5,870	Whiskey, bals.	1,951	88,759	60,834
Spirits turp.	1,361	47,792	53,056	Wool, bales.	2,21	121,282	153,362
Rosin.	8,036	332,721	412,721	Dressed hogs No.	459	99,579	103,594
Tar.	661	16,851	41,751	Decrease this year.	90,111	65,475	—
Pitch.	640	2,191	—	Total receipts.	31,073	55,673	—
				Decrease this year.	21,599	—	—

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 29, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Sept. 29. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 34,073 bales against 20,606 bales last week, 12,551 bales the previous week, and 9,137 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 76,343 bales against 124,649 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 48,306 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS			
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans.... bales	4,829	12,143	Florida..... bales	44	129
Mobile.....	3,552	5,241	North Carolina....	2,731	2,518
Charleston.....	5,907	8,655	Virginia.....	5,612	5,891
Savannah.....	4,910	15,841			
Texas.....	4,712	1,493	Total receipts.....	31,073	55,673
Tennessee, &c.....	1,427	711	Decrease this year....	21,599	—

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 12,418 bales, of which 8,496 were to Great Britain, 3,472 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 99,870 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Sept. 29.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n't		1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....		3,472	3,472	19,130	28,180
Mobile.....	1,928	1,338	8,516	15,165	—
Charleston.....		—	8,751	6,042	—
Savannah.....		—	5,626	20,803	—
Texas.....		—	18,150	6,231	—
New York.....	7,563	—	10,163	22,575	19,000
Other ports.....	235	235	17,000	11,000	—
Total.....	8,916	8,472	12,418	99,870	106,419
Total since Sept. 1....	39,511	3,556	43,970	29,138	—

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 2,255 bales, while the stocks to-night are 6,549 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 22, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—		C. & ast. wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.		
New Orleans.....	8,524	14,618	9,189	—
Mobile.....	3,271	5,510	—	1,488
Charleston.....	4,918	13,619	—	7,362
Savannah.....	5,232	22,322	—	5,614
New York.....	9,628	2,327	2,049	14,152
Florida.....	49	312	—	—
North Carolina.....	827	2,113	—	4,325
Virginia.....	4,551	5,731	—	2,561
Other ports.....	2,303	1,253	49	13,000
Total this year.....	42,370	—	30,568	—
Total last year.....	—	—	81	30,632
	89,971	17,478	1,494	7
	18,975	48,993	—	50,796

The market the past week has been quiet. Early in the week the tendency was downward, middling uplands closing on Tuesday at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and ordinary at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This was due to the continued dull Liverpool accounts, and quite free receipts at our ports. Since then, however, the advices by cable have indicated greater firmness, while the movement at the Southern ports has been more restricted; consequently the market here has exhibited rather more life, better tone, and a slight improvement in prices, though the decline in the quotations during the early part of the week has not been entirely recovered. Buyers, as a rule, refuse to operate, except to supply more pressing wants, believing in lower rates later on, but holders remain apparently confident, being unwilling to make concessions to increase business. The confidence felt in the future of prices is, as heretofore, based upon our diminished crop and the continued large consumption; the small receipts both at the interior ports and the out ports, with a small stock available here, and little offering to arrive, lending considerable strength to the position. For future delivery, the market has been fairly active, and the most of the time strong, though prices in the main have fluctuated with the quotations for spot cotton. Low middling closed to-day at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for September 19 3-16c. for October, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for December, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for January, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for March, and for April, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The total sales of this description for the week are 91,000 bales, including 5,295 for export, 5,403 for consumption, 730 for speculation, and 1,400 in transit. Of the above, 710 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Good Ordinary.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Low Middling.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Middling.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Good Middling.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Stiddbg.
Saturday.....	665	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.</td		

[September 30, 1871.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	Fair &			Same date 1870—		
	Ord. & Mid.	G'd fair	G'd & fair	Mid. Fair.	Good.	M.F.
Sea Island.....	22	29	36	42	48	55
Stained.....	11	18	23	25	28	32
Upland.....	8½	8½	9½	10½	9½	10
Mobile.....	8½	8½	9½-16	9½	10½	9½
N.Oreans&Texas	8½	8½	9½-16	10½	10½	10

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.	d.
Midland.....	15	22	22	22		Midland.....	15	18	26
Sea Island 24.....	24	15	22	22		Pernambuco.....	10	18½	9½
Upland.....	10½	13	9½	9½		Egyptian.....	9	10½	7½
Mobile.....	10½	13	9½	9½-16		Broad.....	6½	8½	6
Orleans.....	10½	13½	9½	9½		Dholerah.....	6½	8½	6

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other exp't from outports to date—			Actual U.K. in
—Taken on spec. to this date—				
1871.....	1870.....	1869.....	1870.....	1870.....
bales.....	bales.....	bales.....	bales.....	bales.....
American.....	166,140	155,200	166,70	279,585
Brazilian.....	99,30	13,180	33,810	43,680
Egyptian.....	24,20	5,290	19,00	9,320
W. Indian.....	8,810	1,432	1,970	5,569
E. Indian.....	73,180	83,350	245,393	217,863
Total.....	521,530	28,740	471,840	555,975

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.					
Sales this week.		Total	Same	Average	
Trade, port, Specula-	Ex. Specula-	this period	weekly sales,		
American, bales.....	25,670	1,950	7,900	35,470	1,899,510
Brazilian.....	10,390	30	2,740	13,160	387,720
Egyptian.....	4,940	530	330	5,480	180,010
West Indian, &c.	3,923	—	280	4,200	8,960
East Indian.....	7,980	6,510	3,170	18,120	631,040
Total.....	52,900	9,430	14,480	76,510	3,186,040

	Imports.	To this	To this	Stocks.
This	date	date	Total.	
week.	1871.	1870.	1870.	
American.....	11,233	1,376,248	1,228,963	1,655,991
Brazilian.....	3,328	340,938	219,644	390,564
Egyptian.....	176	169,413	107,019	191,737
W. Indian, &c.	5,663	76,399	59,935	84,720
East Indian.....	10,194	473,375	555,211	902,139
Total.....	33,598	2,941,027	2,219,115	3,252,282

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 44·50 per cent is American against 34·50 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 25 per cent against 43 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The demand for cotton has been quieter, and prices are rather lower. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports, January 1 to Sept. 14.....	180,954	101,214	191,912
Deliveries.....	284,634	191,096	162,611
Stocks, Sept. 14.....	37,612	32,362	100,124

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., September 29, 1871.

The market has been active and buoyant during the whole of the past week, and closes with some appearance of excitement in flour and wheat, with a very strong feeling in the coarser stuffs.

Flour has come forward rather more freely, but the increase in the demand has been much greater than the increase in the receipts, and prices at the close show an advance of fully 50@75c. per bbl. The demand has not only been active for Great Britain and the Continent, but for the West Indies and South America, and the home trade, and the sales for the week aggregate not far from 150,000 bbls., or an average of 25,000 bbls. per day. To-day no desirable extras could be had under \$7, while prime brands sold at \$7 25, and choice at \$7 50. The family brands have been marked up, in deference to the rapid advance in the finer grades of wheat, and the rapid absorption of them for export to the Continent.

Wheat shows an advance of 10c. per bushel, the supply on hand and near by has been small, and the presence of export orders has enabled holders to obtain daily higher prices. The business has been large, partly because the offerings have been very small, and there has not been so much buying for arrival, but shippers have had large orders executed in the Western markets. Receipts at the Western markets have exceeded all precedent for the past two weeks, but there is much embarrassment in getting supplies to the seaboard, owing to the insufficient means and high rates of inland transportation. To-day the rate for Wheat from Chicago to Buffalo was 13c., or about double the rate last year. There is, consequently, a rapid accumulation of stocks at the West; and the visible supply of Wheat is now larger than one year ago, when the stocks on hand were double those of any corresponding date in previous years. In our market to-day

there was a moderate business at \$1 55@1 57 for No. 2 Spring, and \$1 68@1 70 for Amber Winter.

Corn has been very active for speculation and consumption, with more doing for export, while receipts have been comparatively moderate. Prices consequently show some advance. To-day, some 200,000 bush. Western Mixed, in store, sold at 74c., besides a large business in cargoes afloat at 75@75c. Yellow quoted at 76c. Rye has been quiet, but closes firmer. Western sold at 92c. Barley has been more active, mainly at 95c. for prime Western, but some inferior sold to day at 80c., with Canada West nominal at \$1 10. Oats have been in good demand and prices firm. Several cargoes of good to prime Chicago sold to-day at 51@51c.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, ... bush.	Red Winter.	Amber do.	White...
Superfine.....	\$6 25@6 65	1 60@1 65	1 68@1 70	1 72@1 82
Extra State.....	7 10@7 25	—	—	—
Extra Western, com-	7 00@7 15	White California...	67...	—
mon.....	—	Corn, Western Mix'd...	74@75%	—
Extra and double extra	—	Yellow Western...	76...	76
Western & St. Louis.	7 50@7 95	White Western...	77@78	—
Southern shipp'g extras	7 40@7 75	Rye.....	90@1 00	—
Southern, trade and	—	Oats.....	50@54	—
family brands.....	8 25@10 00	Barley.....	80@1 10	—
Rye Flour, super & extra	4 60@5 75	Malt.....	1 10@1 30	—
Corn Meal, Western and	3 75@4 25	Peas, Canada.....	1 05@1 30	—
Southern.....	—	—	—	—

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
1871.	Same
	1871.
For the week.	For the week.
Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	For the week.
1871, 52,532	1,432,298
1870, 1,545,504	1,432,298
C. meal	5,810
1871, 2,763,742	1,432,298
1870, 15,623,915	1,432,298
Wheat, bus. 1,360,414	1,432,298
1871, 21,455,879	1,432,298
Corn, " 1,282,705	1,432,298
1871, 21,455,879	1,432,298
Rye, " 120,475	1,432,298
1871, 455,731	1,432,298
Barley, " 95,700	1,432,298
1871, 484,932	1,432,298
Oats, " 436,337	1,432,298
1871, 7,234,059	1,432,298
Total.....	15,579

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates.

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

FLOUR.	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.
bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(30 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(76 lbs.)
Chicago.....	32,981	73,356	916,860	713,976	344,710
Milwaukee.....	15,184	73,976	30,822	67,928	57,350
Toledo.....	23,802	391,911	135,732	117,400	19,340
Detroit.....	23,015	188,555	10,432	26,971	10,751
Cleveland.....	5,875	55,550	9,750	18,200	5,100
St. Louis.....	30,217	188,460	59,877	121,269	42,317
Duluth.....	5,600	84,479	—	—	—
Total.....	136,674	2,375,787	1,163,513	1,065,744	480,068

Totals.....

PREVIOUS WEEK.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
1870, 131,102	2,258,254	1,063,251	1,142,930	432,708
1871, 135,632	1,341,459	2,208,136	570,051	441,105
" 69, 142,809	1,096,306	1,091,261	608,601	126,714
" 68, 175,250	1,033,743	527,481	844,112	157,290
" 67, 175,791	2,040,871	924,044	950,431	338,474
Total.....	101,263,211	76,052,153	72,957,091	69,888,540

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit for the week ending September 23, 1871:

Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending Sept. 23, 71,139,134	2,018,551	1,398,114	828,580	47,677	60,424
Week ending Sept. 16, 71,110,490	1,374,233	949,896	648,382	27,470	81,405
Week ending Sept. 24, 70, 87,103	817,224	482,647	611,48	310,977	52,445
Week ending Sept. 24, '69	76,431,136	1,236,147	1,040,900	499,531	8,869
Total.....	81,163,774	52,807,061	50,465,996	—	—

NOTE.—St. Louis and Duluth only included from March 24, 1871.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN at the same ports from Jan. 1 to September 23, inclusive, for four years.

1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....	3,068,402	2,778,625	3,240,085
Wheat.....	26,255,011	25,105,507	24,136,400
Corn.....	40,575,038	16,260,430	18,734,686
Oats.....	11,481,418	8,523,918	6,716,808
Barley.....	1,861,713	1,711,671	1,29,211
Rye.....	987,594	1,205,535	637,891
Total.....	81,163,774	52,807,061	50,465,996

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

At	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
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Week ending Sept. 16	208,306	1,370,587	979,283	493,542	30,107	57,750
Week ending Sept. 9	259,318	1,591,931	1,004,757	576,639	41,212	18,407
Week ending Sept. 2	264,815	1,358,331	1,193,203	673,284	12,400	58,087
Week ending Aug. 26	220,989	1,308,987	1,444,701	1,102,458	10,100	52,560
Week ending Aug. 19	178,884	1,046,447	1,500,498	1,360,965	3,645	46,702
Week ending Aug. 12	182,090	875,053	1,804,673	751,545	12,477	78,548

And since Jan. 1 (excepting New Orleans from Jan. 1 to March 24, inclusive), 1871:

Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,	
bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	
6,207,838	25,453,447	32,304,101	12,994,062	540,030	648,349	Total Grain bushels.. 71,939,889

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, Sept. 23, 1871:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	
In store at New York	389,023	3,145,270	1,004,632	18,915	
In store at Albany	14,000	96,000	56,000	15,000	
In store at Buffalo	153,000	165,000	56,000	22,000	
In store at Chicago	1,656,367	1,238,808	1,383,163	434,909	
In store at Milwaukee	93,000	—	—	—	
In store at Duluth	41,047	—	—	—	
In store at Toledo, Sept. 16	369,908	155,097	450,441	1,022	
In store at Detroit	311,334	25,113	44,026	9,839	
In store at Oswego*	150,000	70,000	25,000	25,000	
In store at St. Louis	495,074	42,009	143,388	24,149	
In store at Boston	14,046	133,682	359,052	22,966	
In store at Toronto, Sept. 15	14,290	—	13,204	24,607	
In store at Montreal, Sept. 15	190,284	87,422	—	—	
In store at Philadelphia*	85,000	110,000	75,000	15,000	
In store at Baltimore*	80,000	90,000	85,000	5,600	
Amount on New York canals	1,277,635	1,043,286	861,332	264,164	
Rail shipments for week	220,131	201,059	187,508	116,733	
Afloat on lakes	1,798,420	1,189,055	640,982	360,884	
Total in store and in transit Sep. 23, '71	7,602,559	7,791,951	5,384,803	1,360,859	
" " " Sep. 16, '71	6,543,947	8,156,349	4,834,071	1,077,559	
" " " Sep. 24, '70	7,414,628	3,123,249	4,109,086	1,581,003	
" " " Sep. 9, '71	6,892,028	8,160,390	5,004,592	1,102,059	
" " " Sep. 2, '71	6,317,439	8,357,700	4,052,864	1,643,490	

* Estimated.

† Montreal, Baltimore and Philadelphia not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1871.

The continued fluctuations on the gold premium have greatly retarded business on many of the leading articles embraced in this review, and, taken as a whole, the grocery market has ruled dull. The supplies on hand, however, in very few cases could be called large, and being fairly under control, holders have failed to develop any weakness or loss of confidence. Here and there a little shading could be observed, on odd lots of goods to be sure, but this was merely the natural result of a slow movement and did not become general. From second hands the distribution direct to interior dealers and consumers has been fair and general; and the reduction of stocks in jobbers' hands thus made leads to the very reasonable belief that as soon as the financial position is more favorable, importers will be enabled to move larger invoices of goods.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black....	4,638 pkgs.	Lagunaoya... 323 bxs.	Sugar, Brazil, 1,110 bags,
green....	5,562 pkgs.	Others... 1,088 bxs.	Brazil, &c., 14,415 lbs., 18,688,
Japan....	3,341 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba, 12,600 lbs., 92 cbs.	1,096,905 lbs., 72,451
Various....	3,341 pkgs.	Cuba, 4,283 lbs., 120 bxs.	101,247 *101,247 *101,247
Coffee, Rio....	7,534 bags.	Porto Rico, 609 lbs., 120 bxs.	52,000 lbs., 120 bxs.
Java....	3,618 mats.	Demerara... 33 lbs., 120 bxs.	15,229 lbs., 120 bxs.
Other....	962 lbs., 120 bxs.	St. Domingo.... 7,605 lbs., 120 bxs.	1,030 lbs., 120 bxs.
Maracaibo....	1,874 bags.	Others... 31,061 lbs., 120 bxs.	16,816 lbs., 120 bxs.
		**Hdhs. include bbls. and tcs. reduced	

Imports this week have included 10,983 bags of coffee, 2,070 boxes and 2,238 hdhs. of sugar, and 1,633 hdhs. of molasses.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date	Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.
Tea.....	....	36,800,151	38,000,000
Tea (Indirect Import).....	pkgs.	88,555	72,451
Coffee, Rio.....	bags.	31,573	49,359
Coffee, other.....	bags.	26,366	45,223
Sugar.....	boxes.	89,025	101,623
	hdhs.	55,959	64,130
	bags.	329,411	471,185
Molasses.....	hdhs.	10,381	21,477
			281,753

TEA.

A generally quiet tone has prevailed throughout this market during a greater portion of the past week, and few points of much interest are developed. Dealers attribute the dullness to the rapid and uncertain fluctuations of the gold premium, and this, undoubtedly, if not the sole cause, goes a great way in inducing caution and indifference on the part of buyers, who very naturally are disinclined to handle goods on which it is impossible to calculate values with any degree of accuracy. On the part of holders, however, there is no apparent loss of confidence, and all grades are quoted at full former extremes, while the offerings generally are moderate. Jobbers are thought to be poorly supplied, both as to quantity and assortment, and the demand for invoices to replenish stocks in second hands is calculated as merely temporarily suppressed and likely to spring into life with renewed vigor at any moment. The line trade as yet, however, is only fair. Sales of invoices embrace 4,500 Greens; 3,137 Oolongs; 1,336 Japanas.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,555 pkgs. by steamer, and 19,476 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	13,824,355	13,755,888	9,295,208
1870.....	13,241,089	15,839,688	8,979,039

The indirect imports, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Apia (wall), have been 85,755 pkgs. since January 1, against 72,095 last year.

COFFEE.

During the period covered by our last report some few holders had commenced to lose confidence a little, and in one or two cases intimated the possibility of a decline, but this feeling has since entirely disappeared, and during the present week the position has been stronger than ever, with some styles selling at a still higher range of values. Scarcely a holder can now be found who is in any way anxious to operate, and indeed a great many have valued their goods so high as to virtually exclude them from the market for the present, though it is claimed that the rates asked are sure to be ultimately obtained. We do not learn of many purchases for investment, but a speculative feeling is extant and parcels in desirable shape would meet with attention. On Brazils the advance noted at the close of our last has been fully sustained, and the prime grades have also been brought up $\frac{1}{2}$ c., making the improvement general, and at the revised figures it is rather easier to sell than to buy. In fact, owners of the stock have almost a corner on the market, as every thing of desirable character is well concentrated and under strong control with no probability that any important additions can be made to the stock for some time to come. There was some delay in getting the steamer's samples out, but they proved quite attractive when offered and have received much attention at extreme figures. There has been rather more animation at the outports, and the prices obtained show markets fully as strong as at this point. East India stock has been in good demand from all regular sources, and commanded full previous rates without difficulty, the fine grades doing a little the best, though all qualities were called for. West India descriptions in better demand, and about everything available sold, but holders were quite confident as a rule, and in some cases very unwilling to open negotiations except at a decided advance. There has been a little doubt as to the future of West India grades for a few weeks, but the trade now appear to be convinced that they are as safe an investment as any other style of coffee. Sales of 12,082 bags Rio, 300 bags Ceylon, 6,263 bags Maracaibo, 5,542 bags Laguna, 375 bags Costa Rica, 108 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Mexican. At Baltimore 16,023 bags Rio, and at New Orleans 10,900 bags Rio.

Imports of coffee this week have included 6,223 bags Ceylon per "Francis," 3,892 bags Maracaibo per "Ilva," and 868 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Sept. 28, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Savanna.	Ga.	Total.
Stocks...	31,573	....	11,730	....	7,367	3,000
Same date 1870...	49,359	....	25,40	....	5,000	5,500
Imports...	4,971	14,805	49,716	123,552	51,911	14,000
In 1870...	520,759	....	343,399	91,234	27,302	14,712

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

† Also 17,313 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has shown rather a drooping tone throughout the week, and buyers have slowly but surely gained a greater advantage on values. A little stock was taken from the finer qualities by the trade, but the principal call came from refiners operating to the extent of known wants mainly, though in a few cases they have found themselves in possession of goods in consequence of the rather unexpected acceptance of bids, which were thought to be almost low enough to check the rather earnest solicitations of holders. In fact, the contest which has been going on for several weeks between buyers and sellers appears to be finally decided in favor of the former; and though no serious break is to be anticipated, it is reasonable to look for a somewhat further reduced level of values before a steady position is reached. The very uncertain condition of the premium on gold and the fears of serious trouble before the clique have concluded their manipulations of the market for the precious metal induces so much caution as to materially reduce the demand for sugars, even for ordinary purposes, and this of itself has a demoralizing effect. But other causes prevail tending to induce a loss of faith on the part of holders, and lead many of them to the belief that it would be well to sell out as opportunity occurs. Among these may be mentioned the free distribution during the past two months and indications that interior buyers have become supplied to an extent nearly sufficient to carry them well along until the advent of the new crop domestic, which promises finely and will as usual reach consumers via the Mississippi; the fact that there is a comparatively liberal accumulation still left in Cuba on which owners will not only soon be compelled to realize, but have already sent forward samples by steamer of large parcels of boxes seeking bids to arrive, and finally a stock here not extravagant, certainly, but very fair, and likely to more than satisfy all calls as now indicated. Refined has met with a fair movement, the outlet about balancing the production, and during a greater portion of the week values were comparatively steady. Of late, however, in sympathy with Raws the tone has become rather slack, and the close in buyers' favor. The sales of Raw include 3,925 hdhs. Cuba, 738 do. Porto Rico, 300 do. Martinique, 50 do. Barbadoes, 175 do. Demerara, 148 do. Scotch Refined, 150 do. St. Croix, 100 do. miscellaneous stock, 4,444 boxes Havana, and 12,066 bags Manila.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 28, were as follows:

Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other.	Brazil.	Manila.	&c.	Melado
bxs.	bxs.	hdhs.	hdhs.	hdhs.	bags.	bags.	hdhs.
Imports this week ..	2,070	13	2,226	57	1,793	57	57
" since Jan. 1.	279,674	191,509	33,030	46,690	56,451	57,793	42,304
" same time 1870 ..	702,255,626	210,663	81,303	23,102	67,534	302,848	18,112

Stock in first hands. 89,025

55,969

329,411

7,002

61,133

411,935

1,153

99,64

15,661

607

MOLASSES.

The inclination towards a steadier feeling on the market for foreign grades noted last week has if anything increased somewhat, and the advantage, though not very great, may be considered as mainly in favor of the selling interest. Holders have for some time past been offering their stocks with a fair amount of freedom, and the arrivals in the meantime proving comparatively moderate, the accumulation has worked down to a pretty small aggregate, and come under very fair control. This is especially the case with boiling

grades, and as refiners continue to want a cargo or two every few days, former rates are asked and obtained without much difficulty. An advance, however, could hardly be obtained just now as considerable complaint is made of the small margins on the reproduction. Grocery goods are dull beyond the usual sales in small lots, and are likely to continue in the same condition until prices reach a level competing with Syrups. Considerable sales of Barbadoes are reported below, part of which was disposed of some time ago, before receipt; and we understand that other considerable quantities have also been contracted for from cargoes now in transit. Domestic has been fairly active at some irregularity in prices, but the tone on the whole pretty steady for anything really prime to choice, as these lots are concentrated and out of competition. Syrups have again sold to a fair extent, and were pretty steady on all grades, though fine qualities did a little the best. Sugar House Molasses not very plenty, the demand good, and values sustained at 18c. in hds., and 22c. in bbls. Sales of 400 hds. Porto Rico, 50 hds. Cuba, 1,225 hds. Barbadoes 40 hds. St. Croix, and 1,100 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 28, were as follows:

	Cuba	P. Rico	Demerara	Other	N. O.
	*hds.	*hds.	*hds.	*hds.	bbls.
Imports this week..	213	23	1,793		
" since Jan. 1..	25,312	81,116	2,744	17,584	35,236
" same time 150..	15,366	24,211	4,956	14,355	9,145
Stock in first hands..	1,622	5,823	2,881	3,709	
" " same time 10 14,193	3,475	3,708	....	
" " same time '69 3,29	308	5,774	....	

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxed	Sugar	Bags	Molasses	Hds.
	Boxed	Hds.			
New York.....	1871. 256,625	3,2317	282,777	583,852	388,921
Boston.....	25,102	20,651	77,376	79,655	354,40
Philadelphia.....	25,047	24,829	62,429	59,557	84,766
Baltimore.....	37,012	43,933	101,211	80,381	28,935
New Orleans.....	32,353	57,439	9,390	5,035	....
Total.....	401,373	532,133	372,953	357,435	1,052,933
					394,310
					269,416
					281,753

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

The market has again been in a dull and uninteresting condition during the greater portion of the week, and "nothing new" about the only report to be obtained from operators. There is evidently no loss of strength, however, as to values, and the completely controlled stocks continued to be held at extremes and offered in the most sparing manner—some samples not available at all. Indeed, holders are so confident in their views that many would prefer not to sell to the extent of more than half their accumulations at the most, even could the prices asked be obtained, as all foreign advices seem to indicate still greater buoyancy as the winter advances. The retail market has sympathized fully as to firmness of prices, but has shown more activity as consumers, grinders, etc., though objecting greatly to current values find no help but to submit gracefully. Most calls, however, are made on a close calculation as to actual wants. At the close a pretty well authenticated rumor prevails of a large movement in Cloves, but the details are for the present refused.

FRUITS, &c.

The market the past week has been moderately active for nearly all kinds, and except for currants the feeling is very firm. Raisins have been in free receipt, but as the city and Western trade are buying with freedom, though not in large lots, prices rule firm. Currants are easier with liberal receipts, which caused the decline; the demand is good, however, and stocks are being worked off freely, and the feeling is more steady. Citron has sold to a large extent and higher prices have been realized. Turkish prunes have met with no improvement, the demand being very light. New figs have arrived, but being held above the views of buyers, have sold rather slowly. Nuts have been rather quiet.

The demand for Foreign Green has been only fair. Lemons are in better supply from the recent arrivals, and prices are lower. There is scarcely anything else here except Green Ginger, which sells at 14c. per lb in lots. Cocoanuts continue to advance. Nutuan have sold at \$60 per thousand, which is about the only kind in the market. Since our last, a few bbls. Bahama Orange have arrived, and sold at \$15 per bbl.

Domestic Dried Fruits are in good demand, and the prices ruling are comparatively high. Apples may not be quoted higher than at our last, but the trade are willing to take all that is offered at current rates, and for prime sliced new Southern they would pay an advance. Peaches are doing better, they sell quite readily to the trade, and a speculative movement which, however, as yet has not produced much effect is reported; receipts are liberal, and there is a small accumulation of stock. Unpeeled are quiet, they are quite plenty, but buyers will not take hold. Blackberries are firmer, holders ask 15c. Pitted Cherries are very high, held by one or two parties.

Domestic Green Apples are in fair demand, and although the reports from most districts are of a short crop we have a full supply at reasonable prices. We quote at \$3 25@\$3 75 per bbl. Cranberries are in full supply, but the demand has not yet begun; selling at \$2 75@\$3 per crate. Pears are selling better. Duchess bring \$8@\$12 per bbl. Quinces are coming in freely, quoted at \$8@\$10 per bbl.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—From the "London Produce Market Review," of Sept. 16, we learn in regard to the tea market that a firmer feeling prevailed among importers, and that the buyers showed more desire to purchase. The arrivals had now placed upon the market a fair quantity of the new crop teas, which as a general thing were somewhat inferior in quality, at public sale, which included some new "Ping Suiy" teas of middling grade. Prices were steady, though the green tea market could not be quoted at any advance. A telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 8th, gives total export to date from China and Japan, 74,000,00 lbs., against 53,000,000 lbs. for 1870, and 72,000,000 lbs. for 1869.

SUGAR.—From the same source, in regard to sugar, we extract the following relating to West India sugars:

"It is a matter for wonder to the home trade to see the West Indian merchants and planters adhere to a system which has inflicted such heavy losses on their trade, and which is likely, within a longer or shorter period, to extinguish it altogether. On the one side we have the colonists becoming poorer and poorer every year, and on the other the British pieces makers, who realize amongst them a fabulous amount of profit, by doing badly what the planters could do well at the first operation. This is the more remarkable, as by making good sugar instead of bad the latter would certainly increase their

profits fifty per cent. The worst of the matter is that with every year the passes, pieces acquire a firmer hold, and the prejudice is now altogether in their favor, and against raw sugar, simply because the planters pay no attention to the modern requirement of producing perfectly dry, bright, straw colored goods. The greater the consumption of pieces the greater will be the gain to beet sugar, which cannot be used for direct consumption, unless it have undergone a process almost equal in cost to refining. Cane Sugar ought to be the cheapest and best sugar in the world, and it is only such gross waste as the throwing away two-thirds of the saccharine contents of the Cane juice, and the sending of the remaining sugar here in a state unfit for use, that have enabled the beet to form so large a portion of our consumption."

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—Havana, Sept. 22.—The *Weekly Report* says:—

The week under review has been less active, owing partly to the heavy decline of prices reported from London at the close of the previous one. A small decline has also been quoted in New York yesterday, which has affected business more than that which occurred in London, because buyers for the United States are, as of late, the more numerous. Still, the market has been steady, with a fair demand for good sugars, and there are some large parcels in treaty at the close, which, it is expected, will bring full prices—say 10% rs. per arroba for No. 12. A lot of No. 10, in fair condition, sold at auction for 9% rs.; but this is no exact criterion, and we quote the above figure, without any anxiety of holders to realize. Derosne's sugars continue to be held at much higher prices, but there is little doing, especially for Spain. The sales reported during the week add up about 12,500 boxes, against 20,000 last week.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—There is nothing doing for want of stocks in the market, and we quote nominally at from 8@9 rs. arroba N. 8 to 10.

CENTRIFUGALS.—Also nominal at from 12@13 rs. arroba N. 12 to 13.

MUSCOVADOES.—Have experienced no change since we last wrote, and the two small parcels fair to good refining, remaining to be disposed of, are held at from 10@12@10% rs. arroba.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

To	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
New York.....	1,713	8,555	3,073	1,311	1,073	521
Boston.....	1,713	8,555	1,614	481	1,614	481
Baltimore.....	1,713	8,555	2,127	1,030	2,127	1,030
New Orleans.....	1,713	8,555	1,713	8,555	1,713	8,555

Total export of the week to all countries..... 21,327 932

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Rec'd this week	Exports since January 1	To all Ports	Stock at date
Boxed	Boxed	Boxed	Boxed
1ST..... 17	373	380,922	99,907
1870..... 433	268	378,291	116,764
1871..... 4,001	193	488,672	82,562

PRICES CURRENT.

**The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands
On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.**

Tea.

	Duty paid		Duty paid		
Hyson, Common to fair..	40	6 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	55	6 60
do do Ex. fine to best..	80	11 60	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	55	6 60
Young Hyson, Com. to fair..	40	6 55	do Sup'r to finest..	65	6 70
Super. to fine..	60	11 30	do Ex. f. to finest..	75	6 60
Gum. & Imp., Com. to fair..	58	6 70	Oolong, Common to fair..	45	6 55
do Sup. to fine..	80	11 00	do Superior to fine..	60	6 75
do Ex. fine to finest..	100	11 45	do Ex. fine to finest..	85	6 12 1/2
Java, mats and bags..	gold 21	12 22	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair..	48	6 55
do Brown..	22	12 23	do Sup'r to fine..	60	6 75
do do Sup. to fine..	45	10 50	do Ex. f. to finest..	80	6 12 1/2

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid..... gold 17	12 1/4	Native Ceylon..... gold 16 1/2 @ 19
do good..... gold 16 1/2 @ 19	12 1/4	Maracaibo..... gold 16 1/2 @ 19
do fair..... gold 14 1/2 @ 19	12 1/4	Lagayra..... gold 16 1/2 @ 19
do ordinary..... gold 13 1/2 @ 19	12 1/4	St Domingo, in bond.... gold 10 1/2 @ 19
Java, mats and bags.. gold 21	12 22	Jamaica..... gold 19 @ 21
do Brown..... 22	12 23	Crushed and granulated..... 11 @ 11 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.. 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do powdered..... 6 1/2 @ 13
do do do 13 to 15.. 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 61 to 18.. 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Yellow sugars..... 11 @ 11 1/2
do do do 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated..... 6 1/2 @ 13

Molasses.

New Orleans new..... \$ gall. 50	60	Cuba Clayed..... 34 @ 38
Porto Rico..... 50	58	Cuba centrifugal..... 31 @ 35
Cuba Muscovado..... 50	45	English Islands..... 35 @ 45

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 | Carolina..... 8 @ 9

Spices.

Cassia, in cases.. gold 2 lb. 36	6 11	Pepper, in bond..... (gold) 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cassia, in mats.. do 36	6 11	do Singapore & Suma ra 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
do Valencia, P. B.	18 1/2	do Barcelona..... 9 1/2 @ 11
do Lombok Layer.....	5 1/2	African Peanuts..... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cinnamon, new.....	8 1/2	do Batavia..... 10 @ 11 1/2
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	52	do Malacca, Italian..... 13 @ 13 1/2
Prunes, French.....	6 1/2	Fire Crack, best No. 1 in box..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prunes, Turkish.....	7 1/2 @ 8	Apples, State..... 9 @ ...
Prunelles.....	16 @ ...	do Western..... 9 @ ...
Dates, Smyrna.....	21	do Southern, common..... 5 @ ...
Cherries German.....	7 1/2	do Prunes..... 5 @ 6
Canton Ginger, case.....	9 00	do sliced..... 5 @ 6
Almonds, Languedoc.....	17	do dried..... 5 @ 6
do Tarragona.....	17	Peaches, pared..... 15 @ 18
Ivica.....	16 1/2	Blackberries..... 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sicily, in shell..	15 @ 16	Cherries pitted..... 18 @ 21
do Shell, Sicily....	32	Pecan Nuts..... 18 @ 22
do paper shell.....	32	Hickory Nuts..... 18 @ 22
Sardines.....	29 @ 30	Peasants, Vag'd to fancy do 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sardines.....	29 @ 30	do com. to fair do 1 7/8 @ 2 1/2
Sardines.....	29 @ 30	do Will. g'd to best do 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum..... 24 @ 25	15 @ ...	Sic. Licorice..... 15 @ ...
Sal-Carb. Soda (Eng.).... 5 1/2 @ 6	20 @ 22	Calabria, imitation..... 20 @ 22
Borax..... 32	12 @ 12	do genuine..... 32 @ 46
Sal-Soda, Cask..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	12 @ 12	Madder..... gold 12
Sulphur..... 3 1/2 @ 4	12 @ 12	Indigo, Madras..... gold 1 03 @ 1 07
Saltpetre..... 8 1/2 @ 17	12 @ 12	do Manila..... gold 80 @ 1 05
Copperas, green..... 7 1/2 @ 14	12 @ 12	Cordage, Manila, 1/4 and 1/2..... 12 1/2 @ 13
Castile Soap, in bbls.....	70	do Large sizes..... 12 @ ...
Castile Soaps.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Sisal..... 16 @ ...
Epsom Salts	24 @ ...	do

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 29, 1871

With the exception of two or three days the week has been rather quiet, especially with commission houses. The jobbing trade has fallen off somewhat but the different departments continue to do a fair business and the aggregate movements are still in excess of those of the same period last year. There is some nearby trade in the city and a few Western dealers are still making purchases though the majority of buyers from all sections who were in the market at the time of our last report, have left the city, and the arrivals during the week have been small. The business of the season thus far has been very large and as regards profits has probably been more satisfactory to dealers and manufacturers than during a corresponding period in any year since the war. There has been an unusual degree of uniformity in prices, and job offerings are not numerous even now although the bulk of the trade is undoubtedly over and only sorting up purchases will be made during the remaining autumn months. The firm condition of raw wool and cotton strengthens the market for goods notwithstanding the disposition to sell which is apparent among the agents for woolen goods. Jobbers have only small stocks of these goods and will be obliged to purchase freely to replenish assortments as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to create an active distributive demand. The retail trade in goods adapted to fall wear is progressing favorably both here and in the interior, and duplicate orders for fabrics of this description are placed in fair numbers.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Brown Cottons continue selling fairly with no notable features since our last report. Prices are firm on goods selling at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and below that price. Standards are not moving with much spirit, and the tone of the market still lacks firmness, although quotations are unchanged. Bleached goods sell fairly in all of the medium grades, and stocks are kept well under control. Colored Cottons have met moderate sale for this season of the year, and prices rule firm. The demand for Canton Flannels has been a little less active than was last reported, but the supply is small with agents, and no weakness is apparent in prices. Printing Cloths are firm at 8c. for 64s, on the spot, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for deliveries as late as April next. Prints still sell freely, and no accumulation of stock has occurred. Prices are well maintained on all makes, but the season is too far advanced for any rise in prices. The styles recently put up to 12c. have sold fairly at that figure, owing to their superiority in coloring and design. Other cotton goods are quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is more steadiness in the market for heavy woolens as the position becomes known, and is found to be more favorable for holders than they had supposed. The stock of goods in first hands is not excessive, and it is scarcely probable that any considerable amount will have to be carried over, as a more active inquiry will necessarily spring up when the demand from consumers becomes more liberal. Distributors have run their stocks close on these goods thus far in the hope of breaking prices, which is more favorable for an active demand later. The concessions offered on fine goods have been, in most instances, on styles not meeting very popular favor. Medium grades selling between \$1 and \$2 have not been in active demand, and are generally lower. Goods below \$1 remain firm, and are in comparatively light supply. Flannels and other light woolens are quiet but firm.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Importers have been doing a fair business this week in goods adapted to current distribution. There is a good demand for medium priced fancy dress goods, and larger sales could be effected if the stocks were not so much reduced. Satins are selling fairly, though it is early for a spirited inquiry for heavy goods of this description. Silks are selling freely with a scarcity of low-priced blacks. Staple goods have been in steady request, and stocks are held firmly. The demand for Linens has been a little better, although the sales are still small. Millinery goods are in liberal demand, and desirable shades and numbers of ribbons are placed freely. Light weight fancy Cloakings are selling well at full prices.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are selling steadily at unchanged quotations. Amoskeag A 36 13, B 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic A 36 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, do D 36 12, do H 36 13, Appleton A 36 13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Augusta 36 12, do S 10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bedford R 30 9, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Grafton A 27 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Great Falls M 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 13, do S 30 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lawrance A 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lyman C 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do E 36 13, Medford 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nashua fine O 38 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, do E 40 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell 7-4 25, do

8-4 —, do 9-4 —, do 10-4 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 11-4 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell E fine 39 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pocasset F 30 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Suranac fine O 32 12, do R 36 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tiger 27 9.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have met a fair distributive demand in all medium qualities at the annexed prices. Amoskeag 46 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17, do 42 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16, do A 36 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15, Androscoggin L 36 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17, Arkwright WT 36 12, Ballou & Son 36 14, Bartletts 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 33 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 15, Boott B 36 15, do O 30 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 26 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarks 36 18, Dwight D 40 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ellerton 10-4 —, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hill's Samp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newmarket C 36 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tuscarora XX 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Utica 5-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 50 do 10-4 55, Waltham X 33 12, do 42 16, do 6-4 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25, do 8-4 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30, do 10-4 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35, do 10-4 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand and firm at 8c. for spot goods and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for futures.

PAINTS are selling well and remain firm at the following quotations: American 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Albion solid 11, Allens 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do do picks 12, do purple 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arnolds 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic —, Dunnell's 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hamilton 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, London mourning 11, Mallory pink 12, do purple 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 12, Merrimac D dk. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do W pink and purple 13, do W fancy —, Oriental shirtings 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Richmon's 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson Mourning 11, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do shirtings —, Wamsutta 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do T 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do A 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, do Y 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, Everett XX 18, Nashua A 15, do XX 22, Arlington 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Eureka 14, Ellerton P 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, do H 25, do N 22, do O 19, Bleached—Tremont H 14, do T 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, do A 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, do Y 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, do X 21, do XX 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, do XXX 26, Everett 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Salmon Falls 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pemberton Y 19, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do NN 27, do WH 31.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10 21, do 8 16, do 11 22, do 15 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cumberland 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jos Greers 55 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark No 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMES.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Androscoggin Sat. 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bates 10, Everett 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Orchard Imp. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lacenia 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newmarket 13.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$33 00, Ontario A \$35 00, Stark A \$37 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Appleton 14, Amoskeag 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepperell 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Stark A 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

STRIFES.—Albany 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Algodon 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, American 12-13, Amoskeag 18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker 11, Sheridan A 11, do G 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uncasville A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30, do A 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25, do B 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21, do C 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Conestoga extra 32 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22, do 36 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 20-21, Swift River 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton XXX 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, York 30 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GINGHAM.—Clyde 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Earlston extra —, Glasgow 13, Gloucester 12, Hadley —, Hampden —, Hartford 12, Lancaster 15, Lancashire —, Pequa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Park Mills 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial reps 25, do auline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 30 for extra super 2 mos, credit or less 2 per cent 10 days, \$1 55 for super 8-ply and \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium superfine, \$1 30 for superfine, \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ for extra three-ply; Brussels \$2 60 for 3 fr., \$2 10 for 4 fr., and \$2 20 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 28, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool... 611	\$296,319	2,055	\$829,985
do cotton... 399	127,388	874	283,414
do silk... 396	269,905	837	703,083
do flax... 730	138,763	1,060	252,143
Miscellaneous dry goods 353	123,165	623	214,459
Total..... 2,521	\$875,340	5,419	\$2,359,984
		5,193	\$2,021,626

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufacturers of wool... 1,005	\$337,49	1,105	\$380,973	816	\$322,147
do cotton... 314	80,468	330	14,797	315	100,002
do silk... 83	94,970	117	179,259	170	237,899
do flax... 455	114,283	576	130,084	331	92,042
Miscellaneous dry goods 165	23,060	48	22,959	96	21,492
Total..... 2,012	\$617,239	2,206	\$808,072	1,728	\$753,382
Add ent'd for consptn 2,521	875,340	5,419	2,2,9,984	5,193	2,021,626

Total th'n upon m'rkt. 4,533 \$1,524,570 7,655 \$3,068,056 6,921 \$2,795,208

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufacturers of wool... 869	\$20,370	506	\$230,184	615	\$239,397
do cotton... 465	117,439	187	51,078	252	82,172
do silk... 110	168,75	151	295,430	50	117,018
do flax... 739	172,635	436	92,709	278	61,508
Miscellaneous dry goods 201	41,389	89	34,116	308	44,638
Total..... 2,354	\$169,198	1,145	\$611,817	1,543	\$518,033
Add ent'd for consptn 2,521	875,340	5,419	2,25,9,984	5,193	2,021,626

Total ent'd at the port 4,875 \$1,680,538 6,894 \$2,871,801 6,736

September 30, 1871.

Texas Bankers.

**T. H. McMahan & Co.,
Bankers,**

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
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O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cash'r.

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IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Oct. 18, at 8½ A.M.

MANHATTAN, N. Capt. J. B. Price.....Oct. 20.

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....Nov. 1, at 3 P.M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Nov. 8, at 8½ A.M.

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NEW YORK.....	0 Lv. 9:30 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
WASHINGTON.....	228 " 6:52 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE.....	324 " 12:55 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
BRISTOL.....	610 " 6:00 a.m.	7:28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	734 " 1:15 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
DEADERICKSTAD.....	739 " 2:55 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
CHATTANOOGA.....	850 " 5:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1301 Ar. 5:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
CORINTH.....	166 Lv. 9:00 a.m.	5:44 p.m.
GRAND JUNCT. ON 107.....	" 11:52 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1159 Ar. 2:55 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
LAKELAND.....	9 " 4:15 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	9 Ar. 3:35 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
MACON.....	1065 " 1:40 p.m.	7:55 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1127 " 8:00 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1352 " 8:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502 " 10:10 a.m.	1:00 a.m.

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Insurance
OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870, \$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870..... 2,155,723 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,332,738 55
Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,235,500 39
Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 339,322 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,982 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

—o—

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J. D. Jones,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
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